

Too Hot, and Sandy, to Fight Saudi Desert Hobbles High-Tech U.S. Equipment

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

IN SAUDI ARABIA — The high-tech U.S. military has come under brutal assault from the desert's harsh environment, with heat and sand reducing the effectiveness of everything from the electronic jammers that protect combat planes to the radar scopes on Patriot missiles.

The sun melts radio wires, turns the metal handles on tanks into flesh-burning pokers and shorts sensitive electronic gear critical to the operation of many weapons.

The sand, as fine as powdered sugar, fouls the sprockets of tank treads, jams machine guns and seeps past the filters of aircraft engines.

The weather causes a lot of problems — equipment just

quits working," said Airman First Class Kimberly Childress, who maintains classified communications systems for the air force's anti-tank planes. "All you can do is wait for it to cool off."

Which it will, inevitably, do. The desert will soon enter the traditional combat season of the Middle East: the period between mid-September, when the heat begins to subside, and the onset of winter, when temperatures can drop below freezing at night and winds sweep the desert.

For the time being, however, military mechanics, tank commanders and missile technicians have been forced to take a crash course in desert-warfare operations. These are some examples:

• If the A-10, a gangly looking attack plane popularly known as the "warthog," is sent into battle against tanks, it will depend on

cylindrical pods under its wings to jam the signals of enemy air defenses. But the heat renders the jammers useless after about an hour of operation. A typical sortie against hostile tanks would probably require far more than an hour's protection.

• The Patriot missiles, which are being relied on to protect critical military sites from attack by Iraqi Scud-B missiles and attack planes, are controlled by computer equipment housed in air-conditioned vans. But the heat is sometimes so intense that it causes a computer glitch that makes the radar scope look blank.

• Less-sophisticated equipment can also be vulnerable to the heat. Infantry troops quickly discovered that the sun melted

See SAND, Page 3



Sergeant Major Kenneth Parker, in Saudi Arabia, using a low-tech method of desert protection.

Ill-Equipped for Boredom

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

IN SAUDI ARABIA — At an airfield here for Marine Corps helicopters, the troops are trying to pass the time by holding a contest to name the base.

"I call it hell," said Captain John C. Ross, a Marine helicopter pilot from Riverside, California.

The Saudi kingdom is not only a physical desert. It is also a recreational desert for the thousands of soldiers, marines and airmen stationed here.

There is no alcohol, little if any social contact with the Saudis and no news.

What Saudi Arabia has to offer most of the troops are oppressive days in the sun, blowing sand that coats the skin with a sticky film and too much time to sit and wonder just how long they will have to stay.

With such conditions, the 60,000 American troops in Saudi Arabia — about 90 percent men — are experiencing a powerful sense of isolation at their camps, ships and bases. Though their lives may turn on the actions of policymakers and diplomats, they are among the last to hear news.

The problem has not escaped the attention of General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the commander of American forces in the Gulf. He has promised to send newspapers and radios to the troops, and he said he was trying to arrange "R and R," rest and relaxation tours, inside and outside the kingdom.

At the northernmost Marine encampment here, which is assigned to defend the coastal highway running south from Kuwait, the nearest commodity is a newspaper.

"Baghdad Rose," the Iraqi radio station, is the only source of news.

When President George Bush spoke last week to American military forces in Saudi Arabia, airmen at a base here — locations cannot be disclosed under the Pentagon's press rules — were unaware of the speech. Without radios, many of them could not have listened to it if they had known.

Even on the aircraft carrier Independence, a floating city of about 5,000 men equipped with its own television station and newspaper, the sailors complained that they were isolated from world events.

Times of American television.

See HELL, Page 3

Soviet Foreign Ministry Has No Problem With Gulf Buildup

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Foreign Ministry rebuffed military commanders and the Communist party newspaper Pravda on Monday for suggesting that the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf threatened to undermine rapidly improving superpower relations.

He said the Saudi government had invited the U.S. soldiers "to protect that country against possible aggression."

Mr. Gerasimov's remarks appeared designed to help create a friendly atmosphere for the summit meeting in Helsinki next Sunday between President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President George Bush.

The spectacle of a huge U.S. military shift to a region close to the Soviet Union's southern borders has reportedly alarmed Soviet generals, who have devoted their professional lives to countering every move by the rival superpower.

Appearing before a Soviet parliamentary committee last week, the commander-in-chief of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance, General Vladimir N. Lobov, said the U.S. buildup in the Gulf could jeopardize East-West talks on cutting conventional weapons in Europe.

Asked about General Lobov's comments, Mr. Gerasimov said he could see

"no connection" between the military balance in Europe and U.S. actions in the Gulf.

He also dismissed as one reporter's "personal opinion" a sharply worded commentary in Pravda on Sunday that suggested that the use of force by Washington against Iraq could torpedo better superpower relations.

The Americans appeared not on their own initiative, but they were provoked into it by Iraqi actions," Mr. Gerasimov said.

Until a few months ago, such displays of institutional rivalry or public disagreements over sensitive international issues were taboo. But they have become more and more frequent with the formal abolition of press censorship and attempts by the Supreme Soviet to exercise an oversight role over foreign policy.

In addition to setting the Foreign Ministry against the Defense Ministry, the debate over whether the Soviet Union should follow the lead set by the United States has also pitted liberal newspapers against the conservative press.

The government newspaper Izvestia has taken a noticeably softer line than Pravda, See MOSCOW, Page 3

U.S. Broadens Deployment of Jets to Cover All Gulf States

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — The United States has secretly deployed combat aircraft in other Gulf nations to help with the defense of Saudi Arabia, according to U.S. and Saudi officials.

Previously, American officials had acknowledged only the stationing of C-130 transport planes and KC-135 aerial refueling planes in the emirates.

The stationing of the American planes means that the United States commitment to defend against an Iraqi attack extends not just to Saudi Arabia but, for all intents and purposes, to all the Gulf nations.

"Every one of the Gulf states is taking stuff," an American official said, referring to the stationing of combat aircraft in Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman.

"We have never done anything like this with them," he added.

Only a handful of the aircraft deployments have been publicly disclosed because of continuing sensitivities in the Gulf about inviting the Americans in.

The arrangements were quietly worked out by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney during his recent visit to the Gulf nations.

American officials say that they have had to turn to the Gulf nations for airfields because Saudi airfields are jammed with transport planes and combat aircraft.

In addition, officials say, dispersing American aircraft throughout the area makes them less vulnerable to an Iraqi attack. In political terms, the deployment of American forces is seen as a way to demonstrate that the defense of Saudi Arabia is multinational.

American officials said that the stationing plan for aircraft throughout the Gulf reflected an underlying military strategy of keeping air-to-air fighters deployed relatively near the front to defend against Iraqi attack while keeping some long-range air-to-ground planes, like the U.S. Air Force's F-15, farther back from the front.

Outlining the sizable and largely unpublicized deployments, officials said that Marine FA-18 attack bombers, A-6 bombers, AV-8 Harriers and EA-6 electronic jamming planes had been deployed in Bahrain. The aircraft are needed by the Marines to help beat back any

Iraqi armored attack on Marine positions in the eastern part of Saudi Arabia.

The United States has also deployed a sizable number of F-16 fighters in the United Arab Emirates, American officials said. F-16s can be used as air-to-air fighters and against ground targets.

Another undisclosed deployment is the basing of F-15E ground attack planes in Oman, which would be used against Iraqi ground forces.

The United States has also deployed F-16C fighters to Qatar. In addition to the American air-

craft, British has dispatched planes to the Gulf nations.

Britain has Tornado air-to-ground attack planes based in Bahrain and Jaguar fighters and Nimrod maritime surveillance planes in Oman. It also has Tornados in Saudi Arabia.

The heavy concentration of aircraft in the region is straining supplies of jet fuel. Reporters were taken by Saudi officials to the heavily guarded oil refinery at Ras Tanura, where they were told that the refinery had made a major effort to more than double its production of JP-4, or jet fuel, for land-based aircraft.

The refinery is increasing JP-4 production from 2,000 barrels a day to 5,000 barrels a day, according to Adnan Shaidah, a supervisor at the refinery, which is owned by Aramco, the Saudi oil producing and export company.

■ NATO Is Asked for Ships

The United States asked its NATO allies on Monday to lend ships capable of carrying thousands of troops, heavy equipment and supplies to the Gulf, alliance sources told Reuters in Brussels.

Britain and Italy agreed immediately, and most of the other nations promised to see what they could do.

The request was made at a meeting of ambassadors from the 16 NATO members.

Kiosk

UN Seeks Aid For World Poor

PARIS (NYT) — United Nations Third World and other officials called Monday for industrialized countries to double their aid to the 41 least developed nations.

With those countries weighed down by foreign debt, officials at the opening of a UN conference said more aid was needed to prevent further declines in living standards and increased infant mortality rates.

General News

Residents of Provence are trying to derail a new high-speed train line. Page 2.

U.S. government and economists divided over how to define the poverty line. Page 5.

Up to 62,000 people are expected to abandon Hong Kong this year. Page 1.

Style

Stiff and correct 30 years ago, men's fashion celebrates three decades of changing styles. Story Menkes reports. Page 6.

Sports

Bois Becker dodged an upset at the U.S. Open, less than 24 hours after Martina Navratilova was ousted. Page 15.

Italy's sports madness, with millions being spent, has a businesslike basis. Page 14.

Business/Finance

Oil prices rose nearly \$2 a barrel amid fading hopes of peace in the Gulf. Page 7.

There EMI ended talks with GTE on a possible takeover of Thorn Lighting. Page 8.

Crossword Page 6.

2 Koreas To Begin Key Talks

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The prime minister of North Korea on Tuesday for the first time since the peninsula was divided in 1945 at the outset of the Cold War.

The discussions, which are being held over four days between Prime Minister Yon Hyong Mook of North Korea and his South Korean counterpart, Kang Young Hoon, are aimed at beginning a process of reconciliation between the two enemies and healing the searing wounds of the Korean War.

Aside from a brief exchange of separated families in 1985, the Koreans have had no reciprocal visits of officials or families and they have not permitted any exchange of mail or phone calls.

South Korean officials, mindful of the shattered hopes of previous attempts at dialogue, were unsure until the final moment whether the talks would take place.

The North Korean delegation of nearly 90 people includes four senior officials and two generals who will join Mr. Yon during the talks. A similar number of South Koreans is to visit Pyongyang next month for a reciprocal round of discussions. On Thursday, Mr. Yon will meet with President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea.

South Korean officials and Western diplomats warned against expecting too much from the discussions. Both sides remain extraordinarily hostile toward each other and have indicated that they will not compromise on their disparate positions on issues ranging from arms control to United Nations membership.

In addition, the prime ministers are not the top leaders in their

As Vacations End, Bread Joins List of Scarce Moscow Goods

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Tempers flared in bread stores on Monday as many Moscowites found that they could not buy that staple of the Russian diet.

The newspapers Moskovskaya Pravda and Izvestia said the capital's bakeries were unable to keep up with the sudden rise in demand when residents returned from their traditional August vacations.

It was the first time in 25 years that people could remember there being a shortage of bread. Many Moscowites found that they could not buy that staple of the Russian diet.

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What Golf Crisis? Bush Still Top Driver

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — By the start of the seventh hole, it was clear that I was in trouble. It was not yet 7 A.M., and the sun had just risen over Cape Arundel Golf Club. But I was already off the pace — just 56 minutes remaining on the clock.

Speed golf is not my game. It is, however, the game of the president of the United States. He calls it cart polo.

George Bush has taken a leisurely pastime and turned it into what one reporter termed a forced march on wheels. Others have dubbed it aerobic golf, or golf in the fast lane. "He barely gets out of the cart, whacks it and he's gone," says Spike Hemmway, the president's longtime friend and frequent golf companion.

"Do you know who the winner is in speed golf?" said a doctor from Portland, Maine. "The first one in the hole."

My challenge seemed simple enough: beat the president's land-speed record for 18 holes of golf — 1 hour 42 minutes for a foursome, 1:37 for a threesome.

Normal golfers take more than four hours to complete a round. For the president, a leisurely round takes only two and a half. As he said to another foursome on Saturday, "We're not good, but we're fast."

I sought out Ken Raynor, the professional at Cape Arundel and the president's regular playing partner, for tips on speed golf.

He is often back in the cart and moving before his ball has stopped rolling. "You don't stop and admire your shot," he said. "You don't throw grass up in the wind before you hit."

As I set out I knew the president had certain advantages. He knows the course intimately, so no pausing to figure out where the green is. He rides with a pro, who helps him

choose the right club. He travels with a fleet of Secret Service agents who can clear his path. It is easier to play through slowpokes when you are armed.

Still, Raynor said I had the biggest advantage of all. I was playing alone — riding solo, the first one out on the course on a dewy Sunday morning. For me, there would be no waiting for slow partners.

I teed off just after 6 A.M. with a straight drive that failed to clear a ditch that runs across the fairway. I tried to concentrate on the next shot; it fell far short of the green. A wedge missed the back edge. Two putts and a double bogey. Who cares? What time is it?

The pace of the presidential game can affect timing and quality, even for a pro. If

Raynor finds he has guessed wrong on his own club selection, he cannot walk back to the cart and get another. The cart, driven by the president, is probably already near the green. "There's definitely no deliberation over a shot," Raynor said.

At the seventh hole, I suddenly became conscious of every lost second. Should I take time to sweat the mosquito on my leg, or just hit my drive? Should I take time to clean my ball? I started to shave seconds wherever I could, but as I made the turn to the back nine I saw that I had been out less than an hour — and had 39 minutes 31 seconds left.

The president plays a respectable game. His best score at Cape Arundel, according to a 1989 article in Golf World, is 76. Normally, he shoots in the low to mid-80s. "You can very much see the athlete in his swing," Raynor told the magazine. "It's well coordinated."

And how accurate is he? "What day of the week is it?" he was quoted as saying.

Actually, the president's strength is his long game. Closer to the hole things used to get more dicey: Until he discovered the Pole Kat putter — a long-stemmed creature used by some older pros afflicted by the yips (nervousness when standing over a putt) — he was in real trouble on the green. "It's changed his game," Hemmway said.

Golf is genetic with the president. His grandfather, George Herbert Walker, was president of the United States Golf Association. He donated the Walker Cup, which is



FORE! warned, President George Bush playing heads-down golf at Cape Arundel Golf Club in Kennebunkport, Maine.

See GOLF, Page 3

Japanese Ease on Soviets

Both Sides Show Mood of Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, speaking on the eve of a visit by the Soviet foreign minister, said Moscow must return four occupied islands before it can have full cooperation with Japan.

But there were indications from both sides that despite a lack of apparent movement on the islands issue, limited progress was possible on other questions.

Mr. Kaifu made his statement at a Tokyo protest rally of about 1,200 Liberal Democratic Party supporters demanding the return of the "northern territories," captured by the Soviet Army in the closing days of World War II.

Since 1982, the ruling party has observed Sept. 3 as "the day for protest against the Soviet illegal occupation of the northern islands."

Party officials said it was on this day in 1945 that Soviet troops completed their conquest of the islands, part of the Kuril chain north of Hokkaido.

Referring to the collapse of Communist rule in Eastern Europe, Mr. Kaifu said: "If the new thinking which put an end to East-West confrontation and overcame Cold War-era thinking is also to prevail in Asia and the Pacific region, the first thing to do is to establish relations of true friendship and true cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union."

He appealed for dialogue to resolve the issue of the islands, the main obstacle to a peace treaty between the two countries formally ending World War II.

The Soviet Union, Mr. Kaifu said, "should not put the Northern Territories to one side" in its search for improved ties with Japan.

He said he could not at present share President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's "optimistic view" of Soviet-Japanese relations, as expressed in a series of messages. He asked for Mr. Gorbachev's cooperation in "making it so we can say the same."

Moscow's ties with Japan have not kept pace with its improving relations with Western countries because of continuing bitterness over the islands issue.

But both sides now say they are willing to discuss a broad range of cooperation while continuing negotiations on the territorial dispute.

"There's definitely been a shift," said George Komarov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

"We have begun to find a common language," he said. "In the recent past when the two sides met, they talked only about the territorial problem and there was only confrontation. Now there is a very constructive dialogue on international relations, and on many issues our positions are identical."

Emigration Leaps 50% in Hong Kong

By Steve Glain

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — As many as 62,000 people are expected to abandon Hong Kong this year — up nearly 50 percent from 1989 — spurred largely by the massacre of anti-government protesters in Beijing last year, a government task force on emigration said Monday.

Confidence in Hong Kong plummeted after the bloody crackdown on political dissent in China last year. The colony's emigration, a large segment of which includes trained professionals, is widely considered a threat to Hong Kong's future as a top financial center.

The figures reflect a 13 percent increase for this year in the government's original emigration forecast of 55,000 residents, announced last September, as Hong Kong residents scurry to obtain a foreign passport before the colony returns to Chinese control in 1997.

Canada, Australia and the United States remain the three most popular destinations for Hong Kong emigrants, according to the government. However, Ottawa has recently announced a short-term cutback on visas allocated to local residents that many here perceive as a prelude to a permanent cutback.

The government said it expected 58,000 people to emigrate in 1991, before the trend moderates as residents take advantage of various overseas passport arrangements intended as an alternative to emigration. The packages are offered by foreign governments, largely on behalf of overseas corporations, to skilled residents who agree to remain in Hong Kong unless the social and political environment here deteriorates under Chinese rule.

The British government, for example, has offered passports to 50,000 local residents and their dependents. Other countries considering similar but less comprehensive nationality packages are West Germany, Italy, France and the United States.

China has said it would not recognize passports issued under the British package, and has expressed opposition to packages offered by other countries. Tensions over the brain drain have also been aggravated by the proliferation of developing nations offering passports to Hong Kong businessmen in exchange for investment.

However, a government spokesman said he was confident that such nationality arrangements offered the best way to curb the colony's hemorrhage of talent.

"We hope," said Mike Rowse, the colony's deputy information coordinator, "as the climate calms down and we improve relations, that our explanation as to why we felt that the U.K. government had to offer the nationality package will be more clearly understood."

But Mr. Rowse also said the government could do little in response if China remained opposed to the plan.

"If none of it works, none of it works," he said.

Irish Emigration Declines

DUBLIN — Emigration from Ireland has fallen sharply in the past year after a decade in which 6 percent of the population left. Latest statistics show annual emigration down from 46,000 to 31,000. Net emigration in the 1980s was 216,000.

Cambodia Agrees to Talks on UN Plan

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The Phnom Penh government has formally agreed to attend talks in Jakarta on a United Nations plan for a Cambodian peace settlement. But in a bit of diplomatic gamesmanship, Prime Minister Hun Sen said in a letter sent Monday that he would attend only if Prince Norodom Sihanouk does.

Mr. Hun Sen has been eager to have his government treated on an equal footing with the rival coalition government whose titular head is Prince Sihanouk. The opposition coalition, dominated by the communist Khmer Rouge, includes two noncommunist factions: the Prince's followers and those of a former prime minister, Son Sann.

The Prince has said that his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, will negotiate for him in Jakarta when the talks open Wednesday. Prince Sihanouk has attended previous meetings as a personal guest of Indonesia's president, Suharto.

In a letter to the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr. Hun Sen, who is foreign minister as well as head of government, said he was

happy about the meeting, whose purpose, he said, would be "to decide the composition of the Supreme National Council that will quickly open the way toward a common solution for the Cambodian problem."

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council have proposed that the four warring factions establish such a council to embody Cambodian sovereignty in the period before new elections can be held. The plan suggests that the council surrender much of its authority to the United Nations to administer the country in this interim period, a position about which Phnom Penh and its ally, Vietnam, have expressed doubts.

Phnom Penh is concerned that its administration not be dismantled, though it seems willing to allow the United Nations to supervise the work of key ministries and even veto decisions that might affect the impartiality of the elections. Phnom Penh is also concerned that the Khmer Rouge not be able to take advantage of a cease-fire and the disarming of forces, Western and Asian diplomats said Monday.

Phnom Penh also wants the membership of the council to be split evenly, six and six, between the two rival governments, while the Khmer Rouge wants the three opposition factions to have three-quarters of the seats.

An Asian diplomat said he thought that the issue of the council's composition would be less of a problem than deciding how any council should work. He said the Khmer Rouge might live with only two seats, so long as it could block matters it disliked. There is also an issue of whether Prince Sihanouk should head the council, and if so, whether he will have a vote.

If Prince Sihanouk does not attend the Jakarta meeting, Mr. Hun Sen said, Phnom Penh would be represented by a deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Hor Nam Hong. But if Prince Sihanouk does show up, Mr. Hun Sen continued, "I will leave immediately for Jakarta to attend the meeting."

Western diplomats said the position of the Phnom Penh government was more positive than that of Vietnam, at least as expressed to American officials.

They said Vietnam, which in-

stalled the Phnom Penh government after driving out the Khmer Rouge in 1979, was "pretty firm" about the United Nations' being limited to organizing the elections and monitoring a cease-fire. Hanoi also insisted that the Phnom Penh administration be preserved and that the Supreme National Council, which should be evenly split between Phnom Penh and the coalition, play a largely symbolic role.

"We will see if more wiggle room emerges between Phnom Penh and Vietnam at Jakarta," a senior diplomat said.

Another said: "If Jakarta ends with the formation of a Supreme National Council, that would be a significant success. But then the hard part comes, when they negotiate power-sharing issues, and I'd say there is still a bigger chance of failure than of success."

Soviet-Chinese Statement

China and the Soviet Union have jointly called for an end to the arming of warring factions in Cambodia as part of an overall solution to that country's civil war. Reuters reported from Beijing on Monday, quoting People's Daily.



East Berlin pupils receiving West German textbooks for the first time as school opened Monday.

Berlin to Weed Out Secret Police Officers

Reuters

BERLIN — East German police officers will be investigated for links to the former secret police force, the Stasi, before being considered for hiring by Berlin's force after unification Oct. 3, a member of West Berlin's executive agency said Monday.

Interior Senator Emil Pitzold told the East German newspaper Der Morgen, "We will demand a comprehensive statement of his

previous path in life and an open acknowledgment of whatever contacts he had with the Stasi, and then we'll have to weigh the information."

Mr. Pitzold said West Berlin hoped to gain access to the East's security files to verify the investigations, but conceded these could already have been doctored to cover culpability.

The newspaper also said that East Berlin's city police force

had served as a political tool of the Communist Party leadership. It quoted a report by a committee overseeing the dissolution of the Stasi as saying that the secret police force had used the regular police "for its own interests like a kind of service enterprise."

"The result was a police force that all too willingly collaborated in a system of force and fulfilled its role," the committee report said, according to Der Morgen.

The state-owned West German airline will lease Pan Am airplanes to fly to the West German cities of Hamburg, Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf and Munich, a Lufthansa spokesman said.

After World War II, the four victorious allies — France, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union — prohibited Lufthansa from flying to Berlin.

The three Western allies kept the right to service routes to West Berlin for their own airlines. Pan Am was the first U.S. airline to offer services between West Berlin and West German cities.

Pan Am serviced West Berlin for more than 40 years with up to 74 flights a day. But the airline apparently is looking to sell its takeoff and landing rights for Berlin to make up for financial losses, the Lufthansa spokesman said.

United Press International

BERLIN — Lufthansa will offer regular flights from West Berlin to West Germany for the first time since World War II, when it takes over all Berlin flights from Pan Am next month, city officials said Monday.

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KOREA: Talks to Begin

(Continued from page 1)

respective governments, which are each led by powerful presidents.

Hong Sung Chol, the South Korean minister for unification, signaled on Monday that Seoul would reject the key arms-control demands that the North Koreans are expected to make.

Mr. Hong, one of the six senior South Koreans who will join the formal talks, said the two nations must first conduct economic and family exchanges to establish trust in each other before agreeing to troop cuts or the withdrawal of American forces.

"Agreements may not come out of this meeting but we have earnest hopes that relations between the two sides will be brought up to a normal track," he said.

The timid rapprochement between communist Pyongyang and capitalist Seoul was sparked by the end of the Cold War. North Korea, one of the world's last Stalinist governments, is under increasing pressure from the Soviet Union to follow its lead by adopting a more flexible stance toward South Korea, an economically vibrant country emerging from decades of harsh military rule.

The Soviets recently established consular relations with Seoul.

North Korea, seeking to retain its remaining allies and attract foreign investment to prop up its sagging command economy, needs to at least appear to be adopting a moderate foreign policy.

arrival in Liberia has seen no evidence to support these charges.

The force has been well-disciplined, courteous and restrained in its treatment of civilians.

Mr. Taylor's rebels control most of Liberia and the eastern suburbs of the capital.

The peacekeeping force was formed under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States to impose a cease-fire in Liberia's eight-month civil war.

The force, which is officially known as the monitoring group, also has a mandate to help form an interim government to organize elections within 12 months.

Mr. Taylor accused the monitoring force of killing civilians, raping women and children, looting homes and selling such drugs as cocaine, crack and LSD to the local population.

A reporter who has observed the international force closely since its

WORLD BRIEFS

Quebec Mohawks Remain Defiant

OKA, Quebec (NYT) — Mohawk Indians, holed up in a small area of land around a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center and surrounded by about 400 Canadian troops, spent Monday fortifying their positions and vowing to fight if the army attempts to move toward them.

"The government of Canada and Quebec and the world must realize that the people here will not surrender unconditionally," said Chief Terry Doxtator, a leader of the Okauda Nation, "and that we are prepared to make our last stand for the land now."

Lieutenant General Kent Foster said troops would be restrained as long as negotiations with the surrounded Mohawks were going on. The soldiers entered the Indian community on Saturday after talks broke down and several of the Warriors allegedly beat other Mohawks and engaged in looting.

General Strike Slows Kosovo Capital

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (AP) — A general strike called by ethnic Albanians to protest Serbian rule in Kosovo province shut down stores, offices and schools Monday in this provincial capital.

The strike was declared by independent trade unions set up in recent months by Kosovo's 1.5 million Albanians, who constitute 90 percent of the province's population.

Serbia took administrative control of Kosovo this spring, saying it had to rescind the autonomy granted its province in 1974 in order to protect the region's Slavic minority from what it called ethnic Albanian harassment. In early July, the Kosovo parliament proclaimed independence from Serbia, which reacted by dismissing the legislature.

Police Chiefs on Trial in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Six current and former Swedish police chiefs went on trial Monday, accused of illegally bugging the homes of Kurdish immigrants during an investigation into the 1986 murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Prosecutors say the police bugged the telephones of six Kurds suspected of belonging to a terrorist group, known as PKK, that the police believed was behind Mr. Palme's murder. Bugging a suspect's telephone in Sweden is illegal without court approval. The defendants say the eavesdropping was justified.

A Swedish man, Christer Pettersson, was convicted last year of killing Mr. Palme but an appeals court reversed that verdict and ordered him released.

Pope Urges Aid Program for Africa

SONGEE, Tanzania (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II called Monday for a new world drive to develop Africa and rekindle the optimism he said had vanished in a sea of suffering and poverty since independence.

"What is needed on the part of people and nations, developed and developing, is a commitment to solidarity, directed to the good of all," he told an outdoor Mass in Songee, in southwestern Tanzania.

On the third day of his seventh visit to the world's poorest continent, the Pope resumed one of his favorite themes — that a world preoccupied with other issues should not abandon Africa.

France Rejects Nuclear-Leak Report

SUVA, Fiji (AFP) — France has rejected as "false information" a claim from a U.S. researcher that radioactivity may be leaking into the Pacific Ocean from Mururoa Atoll within six years of each French underground nuclear test.

France's ambassador to the South Pacific, Henri Jacolin, who is based in Suva, maintained that France's nuclear testing programs in its Pacific territories were environmentally safe.

He disputed the recent claim by the U.S. researcher, Norm Buske, in the British magazine New Scientist that radioactivity from the tests could be leaking into the Pacific. The research was based on data collected by the French marine expert Jacques Cousteau.

Sri Lanka Breaks Tamil Rebel Siege

COLOMBO (AP) — Sri Lanka troops broke through rebel cordons at a besieged army garrison, securing an important victory in the civil war, military officials said Monday.

At least 53 Tamil rebels were killed over the weekend in hand-to-hand fighting, the officials said.

The garrison in the northern district of Mullaitivu, 175 miles (about 282 kilometers) northeast of Colombo, is in heavy jungle. Tamil rebels are believed to have set up their headquarters in the area. The military officials said reinforcements parachuted into the garrison and others fought their way to the camp from the nearby coast.

Countdown Begins for Columbia

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The countdown began Monday for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's third attempt to launch the space shuttle Columbia with the Astro observatory after engineers solved the mission's latest problem. Liftoff is scheduled for 1:20 A.M. on Thursday.

It will be the first shuttle launching in more than four months, the longest gap between missions since flights resumed following the 1986 Challenger disaster.

NASA decided on a Thursday launch after re-establishing full contact with the X-ray telescope inside Columbia's cargo bay. The telescope is one of four that constitute the \$150 million Astro observatory. Contact between the instrument and launch control computers was lost Wednesday night after the cargo bay doors were closed, and NASA scrubbed a launching attempt on Saturday. Workers installed a new electronic component for the telescope inside the cargo bay and finished testing it on Sunday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

An Air India Boeing 747 made an emergency landing Monday at the New Delhi airport after one of its engines caught fire after takeoff. Air India officials said. There were no immediate reports of injuries. (AP)

A total of 57 people were killed on Spanish highways over the weekend, raising the death toll to 1,343 since the summer vacation began July 1, the national traffic division said Monday. Spain is the third most dangerous place to drive in the 12-nation European Community. Its 635 deaths per million cars so far this year lag behind only Greece and Portugal. (AP)

Hong Kong's new customsman Seneat was put into dry dock in Cherbourg for at least a week Monday to iron out technical problems after just two weeks in service. Both crew and passengers developed severe seasickness on turbulent crossings in the English Channel, which hopes to compete with car ferries on the Channel route and went into service Aug. 14. (AP)

Strikes threatened to stop Olympic Airways flights, and banks in Greece were shut Monday as employees began a series of walkouts to protest the government's dismissals policy. Thousands of workers are expected to strike to protest dismissals that the conservative government says are vital if indebted state companies are to become viable. (Reuters)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
London	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Berlin	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Paris	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Rome	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Madrid	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Brussels	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Vienna	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Stockholm	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Copenhagen	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Oslo	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Helsinki	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Toronto	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Montreal	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Calgary	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
Edmonton	22	12	16	61	81	61	61
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FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: His recreation in Maine at an end, Bush begins preparations for the Gorbachev meeting

Patience
Advised
On IraqU.S. Legislators
Back Sanctions

By Eric Schmitt

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress who toured Saudi Arabia over the weekend said Monday that they were willing to wait for economic sanctions against Iraq to take effect, and they said that even a tight blockade could take months to bring Baghdad's economy to its knees.

That sentiment was evident when the 36 senators and representatives met with President Hani Mubarak of Egypt in Alexandria. "Nobody is setting any deadline," Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said after the meeting. "We should be patient. We want the embargo to work rather than resort to military force."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said that from what the legislators had seen, "We're doing precisely the right strategy."

"But the American people must be prepared for an indefinite time frame," he added.

Other recent visitors to Saudi Arabia have made the same point, including Senator Sam Nunn, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

The military's immediate mission "is to deter aggression and defend if aggression takes place against Saudi Arabia," Mr. Nunn said.

"I keep reading articles where they are about to acquire the capability of having a massive ground attack," he said. "That's simply not what the military has been given in terms of instructions."

In telephone interviews Sunday from Jidda, the Red Sea port where the two groups of visiting legislators met with members of the Kuwaiti government in exile, legislators echoed a familiar chorus: back up the economic sanctions with greater military involvement from other countries.

"The success of this rests on the continued ability to make this a world against Saddam Hussein situation," said Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, the House majority leader.

"But we must cut down on leakage in the blockade, and our allies must be involved in a more meaningful way militarily," he said. "It's one thing to send ships and airplanes, but it's a much higher level to send people to be placed in harm's way."

Saudis Pledge Scorned

Baghdad called Saudi Arabia's defense minister a slave to the United States on Monday and dismissed his pledge not to let American forces invade Iraq from Saudi territory.

Iraq's official newspaper, *Ath Thawra*, accused King Fahd of having opened up Saudi Arabia "to the American forces of occupation and invasion."

The Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, has said that U.S. forces based in the kingdom will not be allowed to invade to rescue hostages or to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.

"It is the Pentagon, not the slave Sultan, that decides the tasks of these forces," the newspaper said, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency in a report monitored in Cyprus.

In Iraq, a government official acknowledged that economic pressure brought on by the sanctions had forced Baghdad to limit consumer purchases of basic foods.

But the official, Najib Hadi, director-general in the Information Ministry, added defiantly that Iraq would bow to no power, "even if we have to eat mud."

Mr. Hadi refused to call the measures rationing, but he said it was "rationalization of consumption."

Britain's foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said Monday that the Yemeni government had reassured him that it was committed to the sanctions against Iraq despite the support Mr. Hussein enjoys among citizens in Yemen.

After talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Foreign Minister Abd Karim Iryani, Mr. Hurd said there was a difference in analyzing the situation but that the leaders had told him that Yemen disapproved of the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq and "fully respects the UN sanctions."

But Mr. Saleh said his country would continue to send supplies of food and medicine to Baghdad.

"We confirm that Yemen is respecting all the UN Security Council resolutions, except for the question of food and medicine," he said after the meeting with Mr. Hurd.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

One Man's Escape Escapade

Filipinos Aid American on Kuwait-Iraq-Jordan Route

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Dick Clay, a German-Irish Indiana resident with a mustache and a beer belly, doesn't look much like a Filipino. But he escaped from Kuwait disguised as one, with documents ingeniously forged by a friend.

Mr. Clay, 46, slipped across the Iraqi-Jordanian frontier last week with 34 Filipino employees by pretending he was one of them.

During his weeklong flight, he hid for three days in Baghdad — which was awash with President Saddam Hussein's secret police and their army of informers — and had to tough out an encounter with Iraqi border guards.

His one-page travel document was a masterpiece of forgery. A Filipino technician spent 10 days duplicating the embassy seal and creating an inscription in tiny Filipino characters. The stamp was made from a rubber shaver sandal; the black ink became royal purple after being diluted with milk.

On paper, the U.S. construction manager Richard Eugene Clay became Ricardo Enno. His hometown of Bloomington, Indiana — where his wife Claudia and three children were waiting — became Batangas, in the Philip-

pines. "I was hiding in Kuwait until the Iraqis said they'd hang anyone who helped shelter foreigners," Mr. Clay said. "Then I figured it was time to go." That was Aug. 20, almost three weeks after Iraq overran Kuwait. But even with his false papers prepared, Mr. Clay's appearance posed problems.

Filipinos tend to be small and slender, dark-eyed and dark-haired. But Mr. Clay's face is an expanse of rugged terrain, with sunken nose and distinctly European eyes. He has a large U.S. Navy tattoo on his right hand.

He pulled a baseball cap down over his brown hair, wore large sunglasses and disappeared into a roomy long-sleeved shirt.

In Kuwait, Mr. Clay supervised 500 Filipino and Indian workers for a U.S. contractor that had two oil refineries in the emirate. He accounted for all but four and then prepared to escape himself.

"Food and water were stashed, exit documents sought, a route planned. 'When everything else was ready, I told 'em to go out and steal two buses,'" Mr. Clay said. By then, the Filipinos were desperate to leave the Gulf state

where some had worked for a decade.

"I know of one case where 12 Iraqi soldiers raped a Filipino lady," Mr. Clay said. "They killed her brother when he tried to help her. That's a fact. She was still in the hospital when I left."

Mr. Clay said he left behind \$85,000 in a bank and an apartment whose belongings he doesn't expect to see again.

His small convoy made it to Baghdad after two traffic accidents and close shaves on the border. At each roadblock, Filipino friends stood in the bus door and passed out his papers.

The group was stuck in Baghdad for three days, which Mr. Clay spent huddling between the others in a car or hiding in three hotel rooms with 128 others.

He rented another bus, for the equivalent of \$5,000, for the seven-hour drive to the Jordanian border. By then his party had grown by 25 Filipino women.

Mr. Clay spent three days hiding among dozens of Filipinos under a makeshift shelter at a squallid camp in no-man's-land — past the Iraqi border but before Jordanians could process the refugees.



Dick Clay in Amman, with his bogus Philippine document.

He sent scouts to find a Westerner. They found Jim Nuttall of Save the Children, and Mr. Nuttall saved Mr. Clay.

But the tough part was getting out of Iraq. Mr. Clay cleared every hurdle, finally obtaining the treasured exit stamp on his false travel document. But at a last check before entering Jordan, an Iraqi guard stuck his head into the bus.

He placed at Mr. Clay and said: "Marine?"

The Iraqi took him off the bus for six hours of interrogation. When a woman barged into the border office, waiting that she could not be separated from her uncle, the Iraqi handed back Mr. Clay's document and waved him onward. With a trace of a smile, he said: "Goodbye, Marine."

President Ends 3-Week Maine Vacation

The Associated Press

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — President George Bush wrapped up a three-week vacation on Monday and prepared to head back to the White House to get ready for his summit meeting in Helsinki with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

White House aides said that Mr. Bush's Helsinki trip may be extended an additional day to give the president a change to meet on Saturday with President Mammo Kvistio of Finland. In that case, Mr. Bush will leave for Finland on Friday, said the deputy press secretary, Roman Popadink.

The president will meet with Mr. Gorbachev for about five hours on Sunday, including luncheon talks, and then return to Washington.

The crisis in the Middle East tops the agenda, although the president and White House aides have stressed that several other subjects, including progress toward an

agreement on reducing troops and tanks in Europe, will also be discussed.

Side meetings between aides to Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev are not planned for this summit meeting, an official said. Such sessions usually are standard procedure.

Another official described the one-day session as more of an informal meeting between the two leaders.

Mr. Bush has said that he does not expect the Soviet Union to me-

diate between Iraq and the United States. But the administration would welcome any pressure that Mr. Gorbachev can bring against Iraq, a longtime recipient of Soviet arms.

Mr. Popadink said there was "no doubt" that Mr. Bush would spend much time in the days ahead preparing for his third summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, but that there were few details of the president's schedule at this time.

"I'm assuming he'll take into ac-

count the view of allied leaders," Mr. Popadink said. Before other summit meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, the president conferred on the phone with Western leaders.

Mr. Bush spent his final day at his Maine family retreat boating and playing golf, taking along the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, on both outings.

He was to meet with his cabinet on Tuesday to brief it on developments in the Gulf.

On Thursday, the president was to travel to Topeka, Kansas, and Tallahassee, Florida, to help raise funds for Republican candidates.

The trip was expected to give him a chance to use a newly delivered Air Force One for the first time. The plane, a converted Boeing 747, is much larger than the current planes used for Air Force One — a pair of Boeing 707s that are more than 20 years old.

Magazine Reports Plot Against Iraqi

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Newsweek magazine has reported that Saudi Arabia is preparing to fund an attempt by the CIA and other Western intelligence agencies to overthrow President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The White House refused Sun-

day to comment on the report that President George Bush had approved such an operation. Congressional leaders said they knew nothing of the matter.

The magazine said the conduit for the money would be the Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar bin Sultan.

member of the Marines' 7th Regimental Combat Team, said that about 10 percent of his men are sent to a port installation in the rear for showers, hot food, and a night's sleep on a cot.

But the Marines interviewed at this encampment have not yet had their chance. Most of them said they would like to get the military mission over soon and go home.

Each meal has a number. Menu No. 3 is a beef patty, with a side dish unappetizingly described as a "bean component." The meals come with "accessories," such as peanut butter, a dry cracker, gum, and a fruit-flavored to mix with water, which the desert sun brings to the temperature of warm tea.

With all of the accessories, each MRE has 3,000 calories. And though the military describes them as a quantum advance in field rations, some Marines have dubbed them "Meals Rejected by Everybody."

In deference to Saudi sensibilities, the troops have no alcohol. "We couldn't keep the best cold anyway," said Major General William G. Pagonis, the Central Command's deputy commanding general for logistics.

Cigarettes are not easy to come by. "It's tough on the smokers," said Lieutenant Colonel Buster Diggs, the commander of the tank battalion.

Nor is there much company from the local inhabitants. The nearby Bedouins "kind of move away," Colonel Diggs said.

No nearby towns are visible, only desert that stretches to the horizon.

Colonel Carl Fulford, the com-

Influx of Soviets
On Rise in Israel
Despite Tensions

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Even as a threat of war was hanging over the region, 17,494 Soviet Jews moved to Israel from the Soviet Union in August, a 14 percent increase over July's total.

With more than 1,300 immigrants arriving from other places, the figures for August were Israel's highest in 39 years.

Nearly 83,000 Soviet Jews have moved here so far this year, as have more than 10,000 immigrants from other places. Immigration this year is already higher than any yearly total since 1951, when 175,129 immigrants, mostly from Europe, arrived in the surge that followed Israel's founding in 1948.

Despite predictions here to the contrary, the Gulf situation seemed to have little if any effect on immigrants' plans.

[The British Foreign Office said in London that a convoy of buses taking about 500 women and children from Kuwait to Baghdad was to leave on Tuesday, Reuters reported.]

Of those stranded in Kuwait, more than 2,000, including about 1,400 women and children, are U.S. citizens, according to counts available here.

The Westerners have been advised to lie low. In most cases, a recent arrival from Kuwait ex-

which accused Washington of using the crisis to build up its political influence and strategic presence in the Middle East.

In a front-page article in *Izvestia* on Monday, a commentator, Stanislav Kondrashov, said the rapid dispatch of U.S. troops to the Gulf had quashed the possibility of an Iraqi attack on Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Kondrashov also called for the withdrawal of the 200 or so Soviet military advisers from Iraq, saying their presence on the territory of an "aggressor" country had created doubts over Moscow's sincerity in enforcing UN resolutions.

He said there were divisions of opinion within the Soviet government over whether to pull the advisers out.

In an interview, an *Izvestia* commentator with close ties to advocates of change in the Soviet leadership went even further than Mr. Kondrashov in expressing support for U.S. actions in the Gulf. The commentator, Alexander Bovin, said he thought that many Soviet leaders would be "secretly happy" if Washington used force to overthrow Saddam Hussein.

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Evacuation's Focus
Shifts to Kuwait

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — With security and living conditions apparently worsening in Kuwait, U.S. and allied diplomats mounted an effort on Monday to arrange the evacuation of several thousand foreign women and children trapped by Iraq's invasion.

Negotiations were made particularly difficult by the need to find a way for the women and children to leave their hiding places in Kuwait without leading Iraqi occupation forces to the men of the families.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has said the men are subject to arrest and internment at strategic locations in Iraq as shields against potential U.S. bombing raids.

Baghdad insisted, meanwhile, that the Western dependents departing Iraq or Kuwait be transported on Iraqi Airways planes.

This forced abandonment of plans for a French charter plane, and others from Britain and Switzerland, to evacuate the remaining women and children in Iraq who have received or are about to receive authorization to leave.

Najib Hadi, an Iraqi government spokesman, said Baghdad imposed the Iraqi Airways rule after the government-owned airline complained it would lose business to foreign carriers while it was unable to fly into airports abroad because of the United Nations sanctions imposed on Iraq.

To allow other airlines to transport the dependents would be "unfair commercially," Mr. Hadi said.

"We have planes here," he said, "and they are ready to go anywhere, on charter or anything."

With the departure of three aircraft Saturday and early Sunday, however, most of those eligible in Iraq already have left. Only several dozen Britons and about 100 Americans with access to exit visas remain, along with a number of Arab-Americans who also have been granted permission to leave.

One diplomat suggested they could depart gradually on two daily flights to Jordan that are being operated by Iraqi Airways as the country's only regular air link to the outside world. Efforts also were under way to charter an Iraqi Airways jet to expedite the departures.

With most Western dependents in Iraq departed, emphasis moved toward resolving the plight of an estimated 2,000 foreign women and children stranded in Kuwait along with about 8,000 men under increasingly difficult conditions.

[The British Foreign Office said in London that a convoy of buses taking about 500 women and children from Kuwait to Baghdad was to leave on Tuesday, Reuters reported.]

Of those stranded in Kuwait, more than 2,000, including about 1,400 women and children, are U.S. citizens, according to counts available here.

The Westerners have been advised to lie low. In most cases, a recent arrival from Kuwait ex-

plained, this means staying behind closed doors in their homes or the homes of friends. Iraqi troops have closed off neighborhoods and in some cases are conducting systematic searches, he said.

The recent arrival said some Kuwaiti resistance militants have assumed responsibility for sheltering American and other foreign men to prevent their abduction.

At least one group has passed word that Kuwaitis who tell Iraqis the whereabouts of hiding foreigners will be executed, he said. This, apparently, came in response to warnings from Iraqi occupation authorities that Kuwaitis who shelter foreigners will be executed.

Some diplomats here expressed fear that the tense situation in Kuwait could reach a head when diplomats at the U.S. Embassy are no longer able to remain holed up in their compound.

Iraq ordered embassies in Kuwait closed and cut off access, electricity, phones and water to those that have remained open.

A diplomat reported that the U.S. envoys may not be able to hold out beyond another two weeks.

Iraq has declared that the U.S. diplomats — Ambassador Nathaniel Howell and seven others — have lost their immunity by refusing to close the embassy. As a result, they could be taken into custody if they leave the compound, raising the danger of a new reason for confrontation between Iraq and U.S. forces gathered in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Hadi said Iraqi authorities insist that foreign women and children leaving Kuwait must pass through Baghdad for exit visas or other immigration formalities. This appeared to dash hopes of some Western diplomats here that the dependents could be flown directly from Kuwait to Europe on charter flights.

The plight of tens of thousands of Third World refugees from Iraq and occupied Kuwait worsened on Monday. Aid workers said fights broke out among the more than 40,000 Asians stranded at a makeshift camp at Shaalan, on the Jordanian border, as people tried to get hold of scant supplies.

"It's like a piece of sandpaper from horizon to horizon, with scorpions and snakes," said Jim Nuttall, coordinator for Save the Children, which is helping to organize relief efforts. The refugees "desperately need tents, transportation, food, water and medical care," he said.

Mr. Nuttall said there were severe hygiene and sanitation problems at the camp. "I'm afraid cholera, typhus and other epidemics could break out any day," he said.

With nearly 100,000 refugees already in Jordan, Amman officials are refusing to allow more Asians, primarily from India, Thailand, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Bangladesh — to enter the country, unless their governments promise to repatriate them. The countries, say they cannot afford to pay the transportation costs for their nationals.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Summit Challenges

The sudden summit that George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev announced for this coming Sunday in Helsinki is being presented as an "informal unstructured" chat. Given the length and importance of the great-power agenda, you could not say the event had failed if that is all it turns out to be. But the very setting of such an event and the planning that necessarily goes into it is bound to bring Iraq to the center of discussion. The time has passed, if it ever existed, when Washington and Moscow could think of imposing a solution in a regional dispute. But the time has not passed for the two countries to think harder, together, about what they might do in this one.

For Gorbachev, Mr. Gorbachev could bring home the remaining Soviet military advisers in Iraq. The Kremlin has already announced halting Soviet military supplies to its erstwhile client, and it has supported American-backed resolutions in the United Nations, but removing the advisers would be a satisfying one. Beyond that, as Saddam Hussein settles into a waiting game of trying to distract everyone with selective hostage releases and diplomatic diversions, the superpowers need to polish a waiting game of their own—tightening the isolation of Iraq and increasing its incentives to release all hostages and free Kuwait.

In his need for Western help at a moment when he is turning to radical economic reform, Mr. Gorbachev has a special interest in cooperation with Washington now. The Soviet Union also has legitimate interests in seeing calm restored to a neighboring region of particular concern to its own huge Muslim population. He can be expected to raise a question reflecting the nervousness recently expressed in Moscow about whether the American buildup in the Gulf will stay in place when the crisis ends.

For Mr. Bush, the summit gives him an occasion to integrate his Gulf policy more deeply and closely with his Soviet policy, which necessarily remains at the center of American international concern. This need not mean just more cooperation on Iraq, welcome as that could be. It means using the overlap of interest on Iraq to quicken progress on other large but, it appears, somewhat stalled items on the broader Soviet-American agenda, such as conventional force reductions in Europe as well as reductions in strategic arms. This would provide useful reassurance that the president is not allowing the Iraq crisis to divert him from relations with Moscow. He would be helping himself in American public opinion and strengthening the overall American position.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A New World Order?

In a month that weighed like a year, the crisis in the Gulf has unsettled the conventional axioms of a generation. Until Saddam Hussein seized Kuwait, few imagined that the United Nations could truly unite, that sanctions might really bite, or that Russians and Arabs could join in a collective response skillfully led by President George Bush. Though enormous risks remain, this is an impressive start. The forthcoming Helsinki summit meeting underscores how much the world has changed in this first frontal challenge to peace and security in the post-Cold War era.

A month's experience has yielded two lessons about the emerging global security system. The first is that U.S. leadership is indispensable to collective action. The second is that international participation and the patient use of international agencies serve the interests of all, and provide a chance to shape as well as heed global consensus.

Iraq's crime was unambiguous: the conquest and looting of a tiny neighbor. By menacing Saudi Arabia as well, Iraq threatened to gain a choke hold on the world's oil supplies and economies. Saddam Hussein compounded his offenses by seizing hostages, bullying diplomats and proclaiming a holy war against Arab neighbors.

The United States is assembling a mighty international force. And the United Nations has put together an impressive array of its geographical situation make it peculiarly vulnerable to these sanctions. The following are among the sensible markers for sustaining the pressure as the siege continues:

• **Keep uniting the United Nations.** Its unanimous resolutions — to condemn Iraq, impose sanctions and authorize use of force to make sanctions stick — are critical to success. They legitimize international action beyond narrow national interests. The United Nations is proving its worth.

• **Nurture the enforcing coalition.** Soviet support for an arms embargo and sanctions against Iraq has helped make operation Desert Shield a joint venture, gaining the support of Arab states, as well as Turkey, Japan and the European democ-

racies. It will not be easy to keep all together, and there is obvious utility in a direct exchange between Mr. Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev. Unity is essential, and so is the principle that the coalition partners share the burden equitably.

• **Don't rise to Baghdad's bait.** Saddam Hussein seeks desperately to present himself as an Arab underdog pitted against an imperial America and Israel. But his quarrel is with the world, the central truth that Mr. Bush rightly keeps putting in the foreground — despite rising passions over the plight of American hostages.

• **Give the embargo a chance to work.** Hasty Hawks would like to stampee Mr. Bush into an unprovoked strike against Iraq, even before the quarantine takes full effect. But the already growing lines in Baghdad show that the squeeze has a good chance of success. Using massive force now would shatter the anti-Iraq coalition.

• **Begin now to shape peace terms.** This may be the hardest task for Mr. Bush. The UN demands call only for unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait, the restoration of its lawful rulers and the freeing of hostages. If Saddam Hussein complies, that would leave his war machine intact, enabling Iraq to resume its aggression after the siege is lifted.

Prudent conditions for an enduring settlement have to go much further. They need to provide for the destruction of Iraq's chemical and nuclear weapons potential under international inspection, and international policing of guaranteed frontiers in the Gulf. Saddam Hussein's territorial and financial claims against Iraq could be submitted to the World Court, and the United Nations could address issues like the future government of Kuwait. The problem is that these conditions go beyond the present UN consensus, and many member states would resist them.

Mr. Bush has succeeded in mobilizing a remarkable collective response. But he will have to be at least as skillful in widening the purposes of the enterprise and sustaining world unity. At stake is nothing less than the new world order he and other leaders struggle to shape.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Labor Used to Pay

The news as Labor Day comes and goes is that it's not such a good time to be a working man or woman in America. The eight straight years of economic expansion that are the pride of Republican policy have had an uneven effect. A new analysis of most government data by the Economic Policy Institute in Washington shows that income from capital has risen much more than income from labor, and income from labor — average hourly earnings — has risen much more in the upper reaches of the economy than in the middle and below.

The typical worker earns less today, in terms of purchasing power, than did the typical worker 10 years ago, the study indicates. Families are keeping up only by having fewer children and working more hours. Even so, some basic costs — of a first home, shelter generally, health insurance — have risen faster than ability to pay. Either these things are less affordable or there is less left over when they have been bought.

The broadest indicator of economic well-being, real per capita income, continues to rise. But this is a deceptive average. It has risen largely because of enormous increases in the incomes of the richest fifth, in particular the richest 5 percent, of Americans. The middle fifth has by most measures gained only slightly, while the bottom two-fifths have lost ground — and ground that the poorest especially could not afford.

Income inequality is up. At roughly an eighth of the population, the poverty rate for this point in the business cycle is also high. It remains particularly high for children — nearly 20 percent. The poverty gap — the distance between the average poor person and the poverty line — has also increased.

Government policies have not so much caused as they have exacerbated these trends, many of which predate the 1980s. The causes are deeper, from such sources as increased vulnerability to competition from abroad. The role of government should be to lean against such polarizing trends in society. All these are points to remember not just on Labor Day but as the budget negotiations between the president and Congress resume this week. The need of these negotiations needs to be fair as well as forceful. The big winners in the past 20 years have been the people at the top of the society. This time the middle and bottom deserve the help.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Give the Arabs Larger Hopes

Saddam Hussein holds out false gods: Arab cohesion enforced by dictatorship, Arab hostility to America and its European allies. The Arabs need the opposite. They need reconciliation with the West, so that the means of revival can flow into their economies. At home, they need a change that will release the energizing powers of pluralism.

If Saddam Hussein is beaten, the move toward pluralism will pick up speed. Americans will find it hard to accept that they took so great a risk merely to give the antique politics of the Arabian peninsula another generation or two of existence. The handful of families that now run the peninsula, freed from the ruler threat of Saddamism, may be ready to experiment with democracy.

—The Economist (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.71.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0311. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS50928

Ming Pao, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 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OPINION

On the Hawks of August, A Prince and the General

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — To envision a column (HT, Sept. 1) on the split between tall Boris Yeltsin and shorter Mikhail Gorbachev, I evoked the image of Mutt and Jeff, the tall and short comic-strip creations of Bud Fisher. Gorbachev was Mutt, the short one.

Late in the evening, as the first edition of The New York Times began to roll, my copy editor called. "I have this horrible feeling," said Steve Pickering, "that Mutt was the tall one."

What did this youthful editor know about the comic strip heroes of my salad days? Confident of my memory, I reached for the Smithsonian history of the comics; klong! — to my dismay, Mutt was indeed the tall one. My entire essay was built on a metaphorical lie.

"Pickering," I said, "save me." In the grand tradition of grace under editorial pressure, he electronically substituted Muts for all the Jeffs and Jeffs for Muts throughout the piece. For nine-tenths of the paper's run, and in all the papers taking the news service, Mutt accurately became the tall one — no longer standing for Mr. Gorbachev, but for Mr. Yeltsin, the tall one.

This episode shook my certitude. Not enough to reduce me to humility — bigged don't cry — but enough to make me wonder about the enormous responsibility we pundits bear.

For example, after a pop in this space at the way Li'l Hussein was toying to Big Hussein, the king of Jordan's kid brother takes exception to the application of the word "toady" to the great Hashemite dynasty and writes: "The shrewd of important media pundits have all too often a distressing way of shaping public perceptions."

Two questions leap to mind. The first — does shrewd rhyme with sheikh and if not, why not? — is not germane to my weekday work. The second — do pundits really form public opinion? — is worth pondering in light of the widespread perturbation known as The Split on the Right.

Expect a Stalemate

GEORGE BUSH is trying to make patience a virtue, tightening the screws on Iraq while avoiding actions likely to precipitate a war. This has much to commend it, and not only because it is opposed both by George McGovern and Patrick Buchanan. In eschewing either a sellout or a quick strike, Mr. Bush has shown firmness and a respect for international law. Because of the new U.S.-Soviet relationship, he has been able to use the United Nations more effectively than any president since Harry Truman. What Mr. Bush has not done is tell the American people that the United States faces a long stalemate rather than a quick victory.

Columnist Lew Cannon, writing in The Washington Post.

In case you were forming your own opinion and missed it, some right-wing sages are "in schism" — that is, dissenting from the hawkish, interventionist hard line of the majority of their regular bodfellows who see the Iraqi dictator as a would-be Hitler.

Evans & Novak and Pat Buchanan, usually as jingoistic as the rest of us, sound more like Senators Ernest Gruening and Wayne Morse in the early Vietnam era: they want no part of policing the Gulf or toppling Saddam Hussein. Jeane Kirkpatrick also sees "no distinctive U.S. interest" in the Gulf.

These are not lumbable as "McGovernite hawks"; each heart has its particular reasons. Rowley Evans has always been Lawrence of Arabia reincarnate; Pat was and is a Goldwater True Believer eager to dissociate himself from conservatism's Johnnies-come-lately. Jeane is steeped in the uses of diplomacy.

We righties come to our side's line of scrimmage with different mental sets, but share a discomfort at being in the unsavory majority. We long for the luxury of isolation, the blessed business of being besieged, the ecstasy of apostasy. Splitting comes easier to us than to Mr. Yeltsin or Mr. Gorbachev; differences among the dozens of the right are more ardent than the boring differences between popular right and lukewarm left.

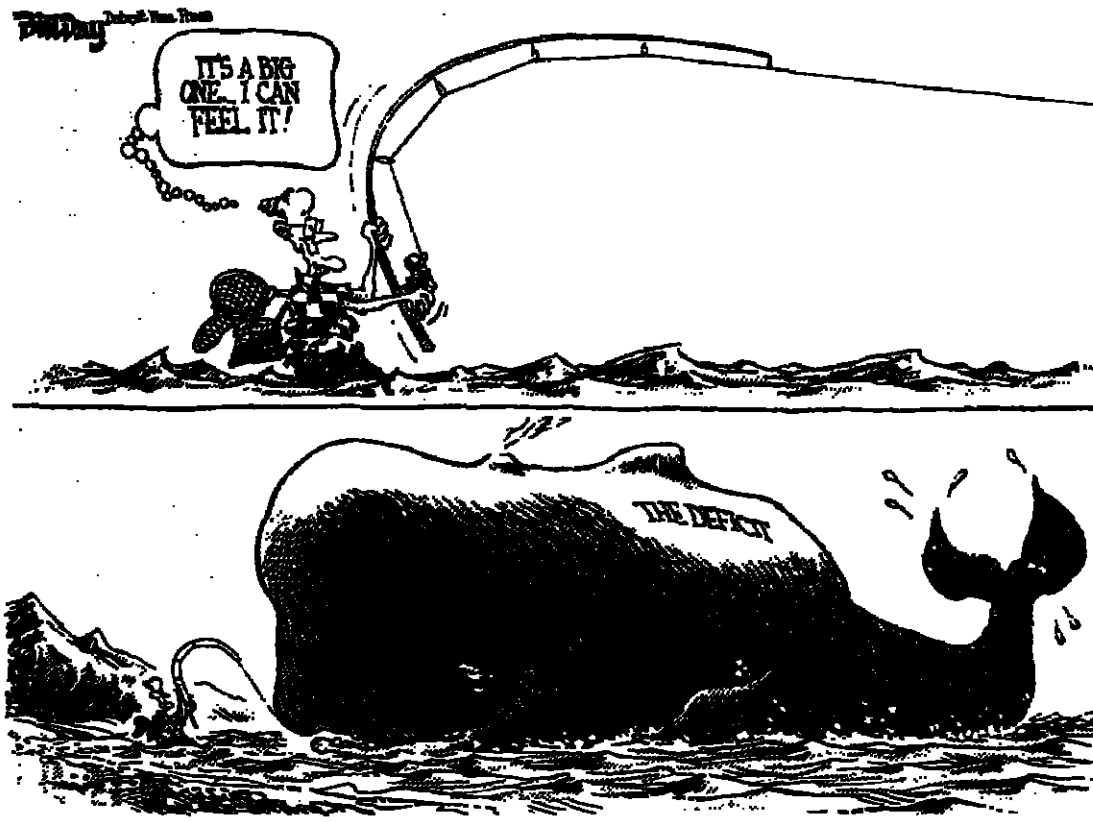
Does it matter? Why are the views of pundits given such weight? Answers: because we have ready reactions and the Congress was out of town; and more important, we are free to utter truths that politicians and diplomats, even when on duty, cannot.

Take the essential point of our current national purpose, which right-wingers of my ilk believe is to remove the world threat of a monstrous aggressor soon to be nuclear. President George Bush, to lead his international consensus together, must limit his stated goal to the status quo ante approved by the UN Security Council. Until Senator Richard Lugar became the president's designated real-purpose hiller, that task of pointing out the real aim led to the hawks of August in the trenches of comedy.

On the other side, those right-wing pundits opposing a strike deserve a hearing because few in public office have nurtured against a just war. The exception is General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, America's new McArthur, who awarded to himself a political decision usually reserved to an elected president when he stated: "There's not going to be any war unless the Iraqis attack."

Spoken with the certitude of a media biggie. We observers may be the shock troops of dividing opinion, but the public opinion battles are won by the participants in the arena. I have this urge to whisper in our sure-of-our-deeds-purpose general's ear: "Mutt was the tall one."

The New York Times.



Angler Bush wraps up his summer vacation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Gulf: U.S. Imperatives and Perils on the Ground

A recent opinion column ("Realists Are Missing the Point," Aug. 29) included me in a list of conservatives who were said to be part of an emerging group of "realist-isolationists."

This is incorrect. Since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, I have made numerous public comments. By any objective standards, a reading of the transcripts of those interviews demonstrates that I have consistently emphasized that: • The United States has a vital interest in the Gulf region.

• The United States had no alternative to responding to the local nations' appeal for U.S. military assistance to deter further Iraqi aggression.

• The task of deterring Iraq from further aggression and seeking the removal of its armed forces from Kuwait is best handled by a multilateral response — diplomatically, economically and militarily.

In this crisis, there are obviously dangers that we should seek to minimize or avoid. For example, I have stressed that a protracted, large-scale U.S. ground presence in Saudi Arabia would be difficult for the United States to sustain and over time would cause severe problems for the Saudi government, both within its own country and within the Arab world.

Consequently, I have urged that the United States follow a reinforcing strategy, in which we emphasize air power, and that our ground forces complement and

support those deployed by indigenous Arab governments, particularly Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Should Iraq invade Saudi Arabia or use chemical weapons, I have said that the United States should retaliate in a massive way, with no sanctuaries for Iraq in its own homeland.

HARRY LERNER, New York.
JEFFREY SEGALL, London.

Oil for Better or Worse

The Arab nations should quickly convene a conference to approve pooling the oil revenues of all Arab members of OPEC and allocating them annually to each nation on a per capita basis, with each free to dispose of the funds as it judged most fair. With the prospect of true Arab cooperation and social justice, Saddam Hussein could move out of Kuwait without losing face.

HARVEY P. JOLLY, Paris.

Richard Cohen ("Poor Man's Sarajevo," Aug. 22) is right when he says, "For the United States and the industrialized world, the only solution for its Middle East problem is to break the oil habit."

The best response to the Iraqi threat would be concerted investment by the industrialized countries in research, development and installation of alternative energy systems.

JOAN WRIGHT SMITH, Miraflores, France.

For the UN to Go Forward

We support the call by Ramses Nassif ("The UN Must Pull Itself Into the '90s," Opinion, June 16) both for a UN Charter review conference under Article 109 and for the appointment of an international commission on UN reform.

We represent the view of more than 100 nongovernmental organizations comprising the International Network for a UN Second Assembly, or INFUSA, that democratization is an essential element for the United Nations to go forward. From 1985 to 1989, INFUSA appealed to the UN General Assembly to establish a UN expert committee or an independent international commission to study the proposal for a UN Second ("we the peoples") Assembly and related proposals.

INFUSA has joined with the World Citizens Assembly and 34 other co-sponsoring organizations to hold the first Conference on a More Democratic Unit-

GENERAL NEWS

In U.S., What Does It Take to Be Poor?

By Jason DeParle

WASHINGTON — Caroline Carter, a 30-year-old Milwaukee widow with two teen-age children, earns about \$13,800 a year. Is she poor?

The government says no. Her income puts her well above the official poverty line of \$10,560 for a family of three. She does not qualify for food stamps, Medicaid or a variety of other programs. In addition, she lives in an apartment subsidized by the county and receives medical insurance at work — benefits that, if assigned a dollar value, would raise her income.

But some economists would answer yes. They say the government sets the poverty line unrealistically low. One proposed alternative, based on housing costs, would raise the line for a family of three to \$15,050 — well above Ms. Carter's earnings.

Though Ms. Carter thinks the answer is clear — "I am poor," she said, without reservation — her situation illustrates some of the problems with the nation's method of calculating poverty. The measure is widely considered outdated, and in recent months Congress and the administration have begun steps that could lead to its revision.

The current poverty line stems from a crude measure, fashioned in the 1960s, that simply multiplies a minimum food budget by three. The resulting figure has been raised every year to account for inflation, but it does not reflect such things as changes in family spending patterns or regional differences in the cost of living.

Recognizing the problems with the current definitions, the Bush administration recently completed an internal study that outlines dozens of possibilities for refining the formula and says it is impossible to tell whether the number of people counted as poor would rise or fall as a result.

Although the debate about how much of the nation is poor might seem esoteric, it has important consequences. The poverty line helps govern eligibility for billions of dollars in benefit programs. It also helps guide assumptions about the United States' economic soundness and social fairness, which are particularly important if the country is heading into a recession.

Any changes in the definition that would increase poverty rate could bring pressure for increased spending on social welfare programs. Those changes could also affect the nation's understanding of who the poor are. A modest increase in the poverty line, for instance, would significantly raise the number of elderly considered poor.

The most recent figures from the Census Bureau, from 1988, estimated that there were 31.7 million poor people in the United States, or 13 percent of the population.

Experts say the increasing interest in the question of how poverty is defined — the House, for example, recently voted to give \$600,000 to the National Academy of Sciences to study the issue — is a result in large part of the complaints of professional economists about technical aspects of the poverty measure. Some say it is also part of a larger pattern of renewed concern about the problems of the poor.

The current formula for estimating poverty has its quirky origins in the work of Mollie Orshansky, an obscure civil servant who began researching poverty in the early 1960s as part of her work for the Social Security Administration.

She took the Agriculture Department's cheapest recommended food plan and multiplied it by three, since research showed the average family then spent a third of its income on food. Her resulting figures, which varied according to family size, were officially adopted in 1969. Since then, those original

figures have simply been raised annually to account for inflation.

Among the reasons some people think this method overestimates the extent of poverty in the United States is that it does not count as income the nonmonetary benefits that many low-income people receive, like food stamps, subsidized housing, Medicaid or Medicare.

An experimental measurement by the Census Bureau that did count these benefits would have reduced the 1988 poverty rate from its official level of 13 percent to 10.5 percent.

These criticisms suggest that there is less true poverty than reported, but other critics argue that there is more. While 30 years ago, the average American family spent a total of three times its food budget, it now spends five times that amount, largely because of rises in the cost of housing and child care, according to Patricia Ruggles, an economist with the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

She argues that a formula based on housing rather than food would raise the poverty line about 50 percent.

Some critics argue that the eligibility rules for government benefits implicitly recognize that the poverty line is too low. For example, families are eligible for food stamps if they earn less than 130 percent of the poverty line.

Ms. Carter, the Milwaukee widow, finds the definition of poverty less complex than the experts. She said that after paying for rent, groceries, utilities, a student loan and bus fare each month she has about \$60 left. With this, she tries to buy clothes, medicine and entertainment for her children.

At the end of August, she was waiting for a paycheck in order to fill a prescription for her son's eye infection. "Even if the prescription just cost a dollar," she said, "I don't have the money."

GOLF: President Bush Is Still Driving Them Crazy

(Continued from page 1)

awarded to the winner of the biennial competition between British and American amateurs.

Speed golf may be genetic too. "The Walkers used to play fast," Hemingway said.

Hemingway pointed out that Bush always seems in a hurry on the course when he comes to Kennebunkport. "He's on vacation, and he's got a lot of things he wants to do," he said. "Go fishing, play horseshoes, play tennis, play with the grandchildren."

But Hemingway said the president's golf year — both for speed and quality — had been affected by the Gulf situation. "He's not 100 percent thinking of golf," said his friend.

Who was? When I started the back nine I was thinking 100 percent speed.

For a couple of holes, that actually helped my game, but on the 13th I dumped a shot into the mud,

hit another into a trap and escaped with a 7. I had tried to recall Raynor's advice: Hurry up until you are over the ball, then think only about a smooth swing. Right.

As I rolled up the 17th fairway, a man who saw I was alone shouted to me. "Who's winning?" I explained my mission. "No way!" he said. "No way!"

I hit a blind shot to the left of the 17th green, and as I pulled a wedge and putter out of my bag, the timer on my watch started to beep. My hopes of beating 1:37 were gone, and with one hole to play I had five minutes to tie the foursome record.

I had long since stopped replacing head covers after every drive; too much time. I had quit trying to read the lines on my putts, had even stopped taking out the pins on the greens. On the 18th hole — a blur — I started to run from the cart to the ball and back.

A good drive, a well-hit 2-iron, a lousy chip shot and a missed putt. Bogey. Done. I hit my stopwatch

and looked down. It read 1 hour 43 minutes 19 seconds. Close, but close counts only in the president's other favorite sport.

Algerian Leader Plans to Return

Reuters

GENEVA — Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria's first president after independence in 1962, will return home later this month after nine years in exile, a close associate said Monday.

Mr. Ben Bella was overthrown by the late Colonel Houari Boumedienne in 1965. He was released from house arrest by President Chadli Bendjedid in 1980 and went into exile. Mohammed Lejaoui, a leading member of Mr. Ben Bella's entourage, said the 71-year-old former leader would sail from Barcelona to Algiers and arrive Sept. 27.

Subway Muggers Kill N.Y. Tourist

NEW YORK (AP) — A tourist from Utah was fatally stabbed on a subway platform after he intervened when muggers robbed his father and punched his mother, the police said.

The tourist, Brian Watkins, 22, of Provo, Utah, was visiting New York with his parents, brother and sister-in-law when he was attacked in a midtown Manhattan station on Sunday, the police said.

Five young men approached the family, the police said, and one robbed the father of \$200 and credit cards. Another punched the mother, and the victim was stabbed when he and his brother intervened. The youths fled, the police said.

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After a Cruel Separation, Mother Russia Is Calling

By Vassily Aksyonov

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago I drove my newly acquired Omega through the California desert. A new arrival to the United States, I still had a Soviet driver's license. Suddenly, in the middle of the desert, I was stopped and fined for speeding. I told my wife: "Wait for another piece of muck. They always come up in pairs. You'll see we get it before this day is over."

Almost immediately after arrival at a hospitable house on the Pacific Palisades, we got a call from Craig Whitney of The New York Times. He said that the Soviet government had just pub-

lished Leonid Brezhnev's decree depriving me of Soviet citizenship "for systematic hostile activity damaging the prestige of the U.S.S.R."

"To hell with them!" was my first reaction. I guffawed, and next morning I found my interjection printed in The Times.

In point of fact, I just tried to keep a stiff upper lip. I felt deeply insulted and frustrated. The great poet of revolution, Vladimir Mayakovsky, once wrote a poem dedicated to the Soviet passport. I've never shared his admiration of Soviet reality. On the contrary I always derided his attempt to make a fetish out of a simple item of police control.

But all of a sudden I was struck by an acute sense of alienation. Does it really mean that I lost all my 48 years in Russia, all the humiliations and all the enchantments I experienced there? And why do those apparatchiks do such a cruel thing to me? Had my novels upset them so much?

They could choke themselves on their privileges, stick their backsides to their chairs for good. Lenin once said, in a certain departure from his favorite way of educating the masses, that ideological enemies should be punished by a more severe method than shooting — by expulsion from the homeland.

In a way, he was right: It is, probably, more severe. The firing squad robs an enemy of his life, whereas expulsion robs him of his only indispensable right of birth, the right of belonging to the land where he was born. Hence it puts his very birth under a question mark. Not quite a comfortable feeling, even if you prefer not to think about what would have happened if the Bolsheviks had softened their stand on you one grade down.

Well, for whatever the reason, in 1981 I joined the exclusive club of Soviet deprivées led by Mstislav Rostropovich and Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Then perestroika began. Day by day Mikhail Gorbachev's leadership showed more desire to dissociate itself from Mr. Brezhnev's filthy deeds. Head-spinning changes swept the country. Informal groups and parties now run the gamut of

the political spectrum from anarchists to monarchists, but the small group of expelled writers and artists had still been stigmatized, at least ostensibly, as "the enemies of the people."

For unknown reasons Mr. Gorbachev was reluctant to undertake an action that looked so simple on the surface of it — just to cross out the decrees of Mr. Brezhnev, a man who was himself the most efficient wrecker of Soviet prestige.

But now Mr. Gorbachev has stepped forward and lawfully repealed the illegal edicts. There is some speculation that he did it in order to be ahead of Boris Yeltsin on the route of liberal reform. It doesn't matter to me; it is really none of my business. I accept it as an action of formal apology on the part of those who at the moment represent my formerly not-so-apologetic homeland.

As expected, the decision created a substantial ambiguity. Neither country allows dual citizenship. A year ago, after so long a time of being a "stateless person," I pledged allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, and I do not have any desire to give up my American citizenship.

I'm grateful to America for giving me a shelter at the most dramatic period of my life. Here I have my publishers and literary affairs, a tenured professorship at George Mason University, my dragging movie and theater projects, lots of friends, lots of newly acquired habits and the vague emotions that have something to do with the American nostalgia. My dog Ushik, by the way, is a born American. Besides all that, I can't even think of leaving this country for good until my mortgages are paid off.

Nonetheless, against all odds, I love my ungracious motherland. Last fall, nine and a half years since expulsion, I took a first trip back. I didn't want to apply for a visa to the Soviet authority — that is, to people who still considered me a nonperson — but the personal invitation of the U.S. ambassador, Jack Matlock, was a great chance to see Mother Russia and Sister Tatar land again.

Now as practically all my previously barred fiction, plays and essays are coming out in the U.S.S.R., I hope for future unrestricted and prolonged travels through Russia to restore the close ties with its reality and with my readers. Inasmuch as I am a popular writer over there, I have neither the right nor the desire to miss the exciting moments of the great culture's awakening.

Well, in the long run and as Leo Tolstoy put in his diary every day, "We're still alive." I can't wave aside a vision of a certain retiree in checked polo slacks on a slope of a Crimean mountain saluting with a golf club. Hello, the new and honest Soviet constitution!

The writer, a novelist and screenwriter, is author of "In Search of Melancholy Baby," a memoir of life in exile. He contributed this to The Washington Post.



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Welcome To
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Style

30 Years of Men's Fashion: A Tribute

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Thirty years ago men's fashion was stiff, correct and dominated by the suit. It was not until the Sgt. Pepper era of collarless Beatles jackets and Pierre Cardin's cosmopolitan suits that the men's fashion revolution of the 1960s began its forward march.

On Sunday, the French menswear fashion industry celebrated 30 years of style with a gala evening at the Chateau de Ferrières, a Rothschild residence just outside Paris. There Claude Miserey, the president of SEHM — the biannual Salon International de l'Habillement Masculin that was founded in 1960 — sent off fireworks into the night sky, much as the new-wave designers had exploded on to the 1960s scene. A special tribute was made to Cardin, who showed his first men's collection in 1960.

"The history of men's fashion over 30 years reflects the change in lifestyles," says Miserey. "In 1960 everybody dressed for the city and even bought a suit for Sunday best. Leisure clothes were practically nonexistent, yet now two thirds of SEHM in September is devoted to sportswear. Then it was considered effeminate for a man to be interested in clothes and the suit was king. Now there is not a single area of men's clothing that has not been touched by fashion."

The first salon was an association of European fashion industrialists. ("We were a united Europe 30 years ahead of our time," says Miserey.) There were just 80 exhibitors and 2,000 visitors, mainly from France. This season, SEHM has 1,000 exhibitors from 30 different countries and expects 45,000 visitors from five continents.

SEHM's role as a global crossroad for the menswear industry reflects the internationalization of modern fashion. To show the international flavor, Hugo Boss, the German company recently acquired by the Japanese Leyton House, gave a runway show this season, endorsing all the current international fashion trends from longer jackets to brighter colors.

The 1960s proved to be the era of modernism in menswear, with chal-

lenges to the status quo coming from designers like Cardin and from the mushroom growth of boutiques in London's Carnaby Street. The hippie era that followed was a return to romance, with floppy shirts and flared pants, but dissolved into fashion chaos with wild mixes of pattern, making the slogan of the times "anything goes."

It was a dynamic time for men's clothing, and in 1971, a new SEHM show for spring and summer was launched setting a pattern for the current bi-annual showings, which are also held in February to show autumn and winter lines.

The seeds of designer fashion for

PARIS MENSWEAR

men were sown when Yves Saint Laurent in the 1970s introduced the safari suit and Paco Rabanne in 1966 showed caftan-style dresses for men. By the 1980s, Jean-Paul Gaultier was showing men in skirts. From the early ideas of unisex grew the androgynous fashions of the 1980s, when power shoulders began to edge the suit back into fashion. SEHM's contribution to making the 1980s the designer decade was to launch in 1980 the Club des Createurs, a group of designers under the initiative of Daniel Hechter, which included Jean Cacharel, Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, Lucien Foced and Maritine and Françoise Girbaud.

Although most of France's designers opted this year to show in July, in line with the designer shows in Milan, Hechter himself has stayed with the SEHM dates. He showed Monday a colorful collection, based on a van Gogh sunflower yellow, of sharply cut mix-and-match separates in the mainstream of fashion for the 1990s. That means shorts suits as a summer city outfit, patterned over-shirts, outfits in which jacket, vest and pants are in gradations of the same color.

"Color is one of the big stories of the 1990s," Miserey said. "All the barriers of what is appropriate for men are now down."

THE strong fashion trends emerging from SEHM and from the earlier designer shows are for the three-button single-breasted suit, replacing the double-breasted pow-

er suit of the Wall Street yuppie; for pastel colors, especially sky blue, pale green, pinks and yellows, for shorts, and for the colorful shirts. The active sportswear of the 1980s based on track pants, is still jogging out in front, with the hooded sweatshirt a classic of junior fashion. Two of the big names in young French fashion, Chicpe and Chevignon, focus on the Western and baseball looks from America.

The SEHM exhibition, which is primarily a commercial forum, has an area called Nouvel Espace for the more directional designers. Yet the most striking thing about the show is how a fashion element now permeates every aspect of mainstream fashion from fancy socks to the now ubiquitous boxer shorts and decorated sports shoes.

There is no doubt that menswear is now very big worldwide business. The latest French figures (for 1989) show a total figure of 23.5 billion francs (\$4.45 billion) with exports of 2.9 billion. Although imports to France also run pretty high, export figures for 1989 are up 14.6 percent over the previous year, with exports to the United States up 23.1 percent and to Japan an overwhelming 137.6 percent. The strength of the fashion market in the United States is shown by the opening last week of Bergdorf Goodman's men's store.

Some inventive menswear showed up at the SEHM banquet Sunday, with variations on the tuxedo that included a white organza tunic and pants, Cardin's dinner suit cropped as short as a vest at the front but long at the back, and Rabanne in a paisley-motif black silk tunic.

"I wish that men would show a bit more imagination and audacity in what they wear, dressing according to their own personalities," says Rabanne.

Among the archive outfits shown at the gala evening, the collarless, streamlined 1960s suits by Cardin seemed, paradoxically, the most modern of all and the most appropriate for the way forward for the 1990s.

"My clothes are pure and architectural and the young have a different way of doing things that is valid for today," says fashion's great modernist. "But I like to think that they did represent the future."



Flower Power of the '70s; the Michael Douglas "Wall Street" look of the '80s.



The '90s man by Patrick Lavoix for Larvin.



Menswear of the '60s by Pierre Cardin.

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STYLE MAKERS

Julie Arkell

PAPIER-MACHE WHIMSY

LONDON — Julie Arkell's studio brims over with small containers filled with bits: metal bottle caps, densely patterned pottery shards, stones, broken mirrors, pieces of plastic, crumpled, colored foil, tubes of paint and old newspapers. "It's almost like collecting a

visual vocabulary," says the pretty, vivacious artist.

What emerges from this organized chaos has produced repeat orders from Liberty's in London, Bergdorf Goodman in New York and Gump's in San Francisco. Jewelry — pins, earrings and bracelets — dangle and dazzle. Colorful tiaras and hats, fashioned on hair clamps, have fantastical painted figures, human and not-quite. Vases, plates and strange figures are smile-making.

Having studied textiles and fashion at school, Arkell "just wanted to make a living doing things I enjoyed doing." She got a stall at Covent Garden Market and sold anything from hand-painted scarves and cushions to covered buttons and bows. Seven years ago, when she was 28, a firm near Santa Barbara, California, was so intrigued with her drawings they brought her to the West Coast to do a range of greeting cards. It was not an unqualified success; humor does not always cross the Atlantic. "My illustrations were just too whimsical, maybe too English — a lady carrying a dog would be walking on a magic garden. People would ring

up and say, 'It's a great drawing, but what drug is she taking?'"

Back in London, she wandered into the British Museum's display of Greek urns and was "bowled over by the vessels and the drawings and figures around them. I was totally besotted by them and wanted to make them, not draw them flat. 'She couldn't involve herself in the whole learning process of ceramics so she decided on that favorite of Victorian artists, papier-mâché.'"

Around her studio, work lies in various states of unfinish. Vases sit under the table, the last newspaper layer drying out; an hourglass-figured female sculpture waits with skinny outstretched arms for a large fish; jewelry parts have been whitewashed and will now be painted with gouache and then varnished. A large box, marked Chelsea Craft Fair (Oct. 15-20) is already being loaded with the newest designs.

The process of papier-mâché, though time consuming, is not difficult. Vases are made by layering newspaper with wallpaper paste onto a balloon. After seven or eight layers of paper, each allowed to dry

before another is laid on, the balloon is popped, a sitting base is cut across the bottom and the rim added. After the object gets a coat of white emulsion paint (all ingredients are very basic), the magical, humorous artistry can begin.

Patterns of figures, real and fanciful, swirl in bright colors among railings, checkerboards and flowers. A ladder rests on a red heart and ascends to a half moon in a gilt frame. Four-footed, winged creatures smile slyly.

Most of the jewelry is based on a cardboard template (Arkell's parents and a friend sometimes get pressed into service) so they need only a couple of newspaper layers for stability. Her fertile imagination then paints with gouache, sometimes sticking on stones or broken bits of mirror, adding beads around them.

Her "Wings of Desire" earrings, a three-tiered dangle, begins by covering half the ear with a large black and gold painted circle of polka dots. From this hangs a wing with a jolly clown face in the center of it; an elongated, striped black and gold bead completes the jewel. Almost any length is possible because the papier-mâché is so light on the lobe. The end bead tickles my collarbone. It also tickles my funny bone.

Because of her joyous appeal, Arkell is given a pretty free hand by her customers. "If I get an idea, I get besotted with it for that moment and then that's all I want to do. I'm really lucky because a store will just order X amount of jewelry without specifying exactly what."

A big order is going to a knitwear designer in Japan — pins made of ornamented crescent moons with danglers. No two are exactly alike.



Julie Arkell wearing some of the articles she makes.

Some will have a tiny metal hand picked up in the United States or other made or found curiosities. "You can find bits everywhere, in the supermarket or in the streets. Something will just click and you

know it will work. I suppose there is a surreal element in it, this love of extraordinary things."

Claire Frankel

Artful Designs In Silk Screen

New York Times Service
MINORCA, Spain — In a sun-scorched village on a small Mediterranean island, an American woman makes silk-screen prints that are sold in the United States as well as in Paris and Madrid.

Susan Unger, 40, has come a long way from her native Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and her art degree at Bennington College in Vermont. On a whim, she visited Minorca, in the Balearic Islands, in 1972, and stayed on to exhibit her woven wall tapestries.

Unger's artful designs are applied to simple clothing. Multicolored silk-screen prints inspired by the natural beauty of Minorca gleam on wispy collars, elegantly draped skirts and tops.

"All my ideas come from nature: a feather, a cloud, a piece of grass," she said in her atelier in Alayor, a village near her centuries-old stone farmhouse. Items cost \$150 to \$800 each in the United States.

Welcome home Wendy!
All of us at the International Herald Tribune were delighted to learn that Wendy Reid, the IHT's Advertising Representative in Kuwait arrived safely in London from Baghdad on Sunday September 2nd.

ACROSS
1 Records sent to a delay
6 Derivative sound
9 Cap
12 Deter
13 Sicilian volcano
15 Home of the Baylor Bears
16 Caribbean chain
18 Fateful March date
19 Gun fanciers' org.
20 Bar orders
21 Turned ashen
22 Steep tea
24 Radio item
25 Shore bird
27 Right
30 Pungent
31 Sit
32 Cato's 1,052
34 Ore's Mount
35 Essayed
36 Vend
37 Steel-mill waste
38 Teer
39 No longer fresh
40 Allies, to the Axis
42 Luminaries
43 Sea bird
44 Encircle
45 Hit hard, old style
47 Señor's home
48 Likely
51 Pour forth
52 French Caribbean isle
53 Band instrument
54 N.Y. canal
57 Emaciated
58 Consumed
59 Network for "60 Minutes"
60 Akin on the mother's side
DOWN
1 Daybreak
2 Always
3 Butte's cousin
4 Food particle for Spot
5 Emotionally moved
6 Molester
7 Elevator man
8 Single
9 Stow cargo
10 Chilled
11 Author — Passos
14 Hoped for
15 Capital of the Netherlands
17 Russian refusal
22 Swiss river
23 Barbados' capital
24 Gave medication
25 School, on 52 Across
26 Response to a bad pun
27 Nickels and dimes
28 Obvious
29 Works on soil
30 Ochs and —
31 Fluff one's feathers
33 — de France
34 Food particle for Spot
35 U.S. Open golf champ: 1988-89
36 Kind of machine
37 Place for corn or baby
38 Blush green
39 Pliskin play
40 Pierre's pate
41 Govt. mortgage agency
42 — de
43 Triomphe, Paris
44 Author Fleming

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1990

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Gulf Crisis Dashes Hopes For Recovery in Sydney

By Tanya Willmer

SYDNEY—Fears that the Gulf crisis could develop into a prolonged conflict and send the United States into recession have shot down hopes of a recovery in Australian stocks in the next few months, brokers and analysts said.

They said earlier forecasts that the All Ordinaries index could top 1,600 by the end of the year, as the sluggish domestic economy struggles to recover, are now unlikely to be met.

"The market is pretty aware of all the bad news on the domestic front," said Peter Curry, senior dealer at Macquarie Equities Ltd. "But the Gulf situation, that's the wild card."

Brokers warn that even if a diplomatic solution to the Gulf crisis is found soon, world markets remain at risk from the inflationary pressures of sharply higher oil prices, currently around \$26 a barrel.

Australian stocks also are suffering from a spate of poor profit results in the current reporting season, particularly among industrial companies, which so far have shown overall earnings increases of barely 5 percent for the year to June 30.

Investors also are being discouraged by high interest rates and the recent strength of the Australian dollar. The prospect of firm commodity prices is one of the few bright spots, analysts say.

"The market will continue to fluctuate around current low levels near 1,500 and may slide to 1,450 by the end of the calendar year," Mr. Curry said.

"That will hold as long as the U.S. does not slide into a significant recession. The danger is still on the downside." The All Ordinaries index closed 3.3 points lower Monday at 1,504.3 in thin trading. The index has fallen about 7 percent since closing at 1,616.8 on Aug. 2, the day Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Ian Wenham, director of research at BZW Australia Ltd., said sharply higher oil prices would lead to slower world growth.

"Even if the Middle East situation is solved fairly quickly, it is unlikely we're going to see this market reach past 1,600 by the end of the year," Mr. Wenham said.

BUT THE FIRST signs of a recovery in Australia's economy, combined with generally tight world commodity supplies, also would protect the market from falling too hard, Mr. Wenham said.

"When it has gone to around 1,450," he said, "the All Ords has managed to find support. To break that we would need to see the Middle East situation develop into a protracted military affair."

Mr. Wenham said the share market, particularly the resources sector, proved remarkably resilient to the economic downturn and the worst now appeared to be over.

"We could see the All Ordinaries at 1,750 by this time next year," he said. "The signs are that calendar 1990 will be the toughest year for the economy, and some things are beginning to look better."

Bryan Madden, research director at Prudential Bache Securities Ltd., said he was also reasonably optimistic.

"But it really is a punt because of the Middle East and the affect it could have on the U.S. economy," he said. "If that is resolved, our market could be up to the 1,650 level by the end of the year."

Mr. Madden said the high Australian dollar, which is near its highest level in 18 months, at 81.6 U.S. cents, was slowing the flow of overseas investment.

"International investors need incentive for them to get into the market, but with the high dollar, what they make on the market they lose on the exchange rate," he said.

Many stocks also were being reviewed because of dismal earnings performances, particularly in the industrial sector, where companies have been squeezed by a slowdown in demand caused by the government's tight monetary policy.

"But there's a few bright spots, those companies that do not rely heavily on Australia for earnings, particularly among the blue chips," Mr. Madden said.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
Australia	1.5043	1.5043
Canada	0.7125	0.7125
France	6.5455	6.5455
Germany	1.3636	1.3636
Italy	1.3636	1.3636
Japan	163.88	163.88
Netherlands	2.2037	2.2037
New Zealand	0.3333	0.3333
Portugal	204.80	204.80
Spain	166.67	166.67
Sweden	8.4667	8.4667
Switzerland	1.4545	1.4545
Taiwan	24.63	24.63
UK	0.7564	0.7564
US	0.0125	0.0125

Source: Reuters. All rates are U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. All rates are for New York close.

Other Rates

Currency	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
Australia	1.5043	1.5043
Canada	0.7125	0.7125
France	6.5455	6.5455
Germany	1.3636	1.3636
Italy	1.3636	1.3636
Japan	163.88	163.88
Netherlands	2.2037	2.2037
New Zealand	0.3333	0.3333
Portugal	204.80	204.80
Spain	166.67	166.67
Sweden	8.4667	8.4667
Switzerland	1.4545	1.4545
Taiwan	24.63	24.63
UK	0.7564	0.7564
US	0.0125	0.0125

Source: Reuters. All rates are U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. All rates are for New York close.

Forward Rates	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
1 month	1.5043	1.5043
3 months	1.5043	1.5043
6 months	1.5043	1.5043
1 year	1.5043	1.5043

Source: Reuters. All rates are U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. All rates are for New York close.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
1 month	7.50%	7.50%
3 months	7.50%	7.50%
6 months	7.50%	7.50%
1 year	7.50%	7.50%

Source: Reuters. All rates are U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. All rates are for New York close.

Key Money Rates

Currency	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
Australia	1.5043	1.5043
Canada	0.7125	0.7125
France	6.5455	6.5455
Germany	1.3636	1.3636
Italy	1.3636	1.3636
Japan	163.88	163.88
Netherlands	2.2037	2.2037
New Zealand	0.3333	0.3333
Portugal	204.80	204.80
Spain	166.67	166.67
Sweden	8.4667	8.4667
Switzerland	1.4545	1.4545
Taiwan	24.63	24.63
UK	0.7564	0.7564
US	0.0125	0.0125

Source: Reuters. All rates are U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. All rates are for New York close.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
Fidelity	1.5043	1.5043
Putnam	1.5043	1.5043
Investment	1.5043	1.5043
1 year	1.5043	1.5043

Source: Reuters. All rates are U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. All rates are for New York close.

GOLD

Gold	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
1 ounce	380.00	380.00
100 ounces	38,000.00	38,000.00
1 year	380.00	380.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. All rates are for New York close.

Is the Dollar Poised to Fall This Fall?

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Autumn has been the cruelest season for the U.S. dollar in recent years. And some troubling signs exist that it may decline further this fall than many analysts have predicted.

The dollar has dropped sharply in four of the last five autumns.

It was intentionally knocked down by the United States and its allies from record levels in 1985; dragged lower by the October stock market collapse in 1987; weakened by worries over the federal budget deficit in 1988; and undermined by the fall of the Berlin Wall and the opening of Eastern Europe in 1989.

The U.S. currency comes into the season quite weak, having just breached its historical low against the Deutsche mark, which was set

in 1948, and its lowest level against the Swiss franc since the end of World War II.

The dollar rallied some at the end of last week and closed Friday at 1.5755 DM and 143.80 yen. But much of the buying was in a thin market and was done to prepare for the long Labor Day weekend; the gains could be quickly undone this week.

The rally still left the currency well below its levels before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The first event that could move the dollar will be the testimony of Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, before the House Banking Committee on Sept. 13 and before the Joint Economic Committee on Sept. 19, when his topic will be the U.S. economic outlook.

Traders, portfolio managers, analysts and economists around the world will be listening for any hint of how the chairman wants the Fed to deal with its choices.

These include easing interest rates to head off or soften a recession, standing pat, or even raising rates to counter the inflationary shock from the oil-price increase. Higher rates would support the dollar.

But the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the U.S. military response have created the biggest problems — and unknowns — for the dollar.

The possibility is a deadlock in the effort to reduce the growing federal budget deficit, complicated by a military standoff with Iraq, or even a war in the Gulf.

The jump in oil prices and the rise in U.S. military costs in the

Gulf have undermined hopes for a significant cut in the federal budget deficit.

At the same time, the costs have substantially raised the estimates of the deficit for fiscal 1991, pushing it toward the \$300 billion range, counting the cost of the savings and loan bailout.

The talks between the Bush administration and Congress on the deficit have already been difficult, despite the president's decision to consider some tax increases.

With higher oil prices, the possibility for an energy tax seems less likely. And with the economy slowing or even entering a recession, tax increases will be very hard to get through Congress.

When the budget negotiations

See DOLLAR, Page 8

Hitachi In Pact With IBM

United Press International

TOKYO—Hitachi Ltd. said Monday it will join International Business Machines Corp. in developing open application software for Unix-based operating systems, a move expected to intensify competition on the world computer market.

The Tokyo-based company said the partnership is aimed at supporting the Open Software Foundation, a group of computer makers that also includes Digital Equipment Corp., Hewlett-Packard Co. and Siemens AG.

Under the agreement, Hitachi said, it and IBM will share software and develop commercial applications tailored to their Unix-based computers.

Industry sources said the agreement is expected to intensify competition against Unix International, a rival consortium led by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. that also includes Fujitsu Ltd.

Oil Rises as Gulf Hopes Wane

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Oil prices rose nearly \$2 a barrel on Monday amid fading hopes of a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis, oil traders said.

The dollar, meanwhile, rose against European currencies but declined against the yen. The U.S. currency moved in a narrow range during the European trading day, with its gains and losses largely reflecting movements earlier in Asia.

The benchmark crude oil on world markets, North Sea Brent, rose \$1.80, to \$28.55 a barrel, on the International Petroleum Exchange.

Oil traders attributed the sharp rise to a lack of success in the search for a diplomatic solution to the Gulf crisis.

"So long as there is no progress on the peace front there is a risk of war," said Mehdi Varzi of Kleinwort Benson.

Market participants shrugged off comments from Saudi sources over the weekend that the kingdom's oil production had already risen by 2 million barrels to 7.4 million barrels a day, and might go higher, Mr. Varzi said.

Sources at last week's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna said

Saudi production could rise to more than 8 million barrels a day.

If Saudi Arabia can get to 8.5 million, "that would make the difference, but we're still skeptical," said an analyst with Energy Market Consultants in London.

Mr. Varzi estimated demand for OPEC oil will be as much as 2 million barrels a day higher than the current level of supply in the fourth quarter, even assuming there is no Gulf war.

On that basis, he forecast that the oil price will go back above \$30 a barrel before the end of the year.

Phillip Morgan of Laing & Cruickshank also saw higher prices.

He said that "even if OPEC can produce an extra 2 million barrels per day, there will be a shortage in the fourth quarter as seasonal trends take effect, and with no additional capacity at that point, the trend has to be up."

Saudi Arabia will boost its oil production to 7.65 million barrels a day in September, the Middle East Economic Survey reported in Nicosia.

The kingdom will give priority to supplying developing countries hurt by the embargo on Iraqi and

Kuwaiti crude including Turkey, Brazil, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Taiwan and South Korea, the newsletter said.

Saudi Arabia also is boosting allocations to Japanese customers by 210,000 barrels daily this month and will supply 150,000 barrels a day to Kuwait Petroleum Corp.'s European refining and distribution network, the newsletter said.

But Saudi officials said these customers will not see the increased oil for several weeks because of the lag time in shipping.

On the foreign exchange market, the dollar hovered in a narrow range in Europe, holding onto most of its overnight gains against European currencies.

The dollar closed at 1.5835 Deutsche marks, off slightly from 1.5852 at the European opening but up from Friday's finish of 1.5758. It also closed at 143.45 yen, up slightly from 143.35 at the opening but well down from 144.50 Friday.

The dollar also rose to 1.3160 Swiss francs from 1.3075 on Friday, and to 5.3075 French francs from 5.2825.

The pound fell 2 cents against the dollar, to \$1.8705, from \$1.8905.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

China: The Empty Oil Dream

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

HONG KONG—Miles off the coast in the South China Sea, a consortium that includes Chevron Corp. and Texaco Inc. is preparing to pump up a tiny trickle of China's petroleum reserves next month, the only results of a long-cherished dream that Americans and Chinese would work together to make China a prominent oil producer.

But after years of turning up mostly dry wells, that dream is nearly shattered, and the enthusiasm of American oilmen is waning.

Instead of becoming the next Alaska or Saudi Arabia, China is expected to become a net importer of oil in this decade — hampering its development prospects and adding to the strained global demand for petroleum.

Among the danger signs already visible, China's government is predicting that oil production this year will be unchanged from last year. And imports of crude oil to China are skyrocketing, more than doubled in the first half of the year.

"All of the energy industry, including oil, is facing the severest financial crisis in the history of Communism," said David G. Fridley, a research associate who covers China's energy industry at the East-West Center in Honolulu.

Mr. Fridley estimates that every Chinese oil field is running a financial deficit and in 1989 lost \$1.9 billion, a 3,000-fold increase since 1982.

Part of the industry's poor showing has to do with China's domestic oil prices, which have been so low that there is hardly any money to pay for oil development.

Mr. Fridley said that adjusted real prices had dropped to about \$2.05 a barrel, from a base price in 1980 of \$2.14.

When China opened its economy to Western companies nearly a dozen years ago it was hoping for

China's Oil Industry

PRODUCTION

CONSUMPTION

China's oil production and consumption, in millions of barrels a day.

Source: China National Offshore Oil Corp.

China's oil production and consumption, in millions of barrels a day.

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China's oil production and consumption, in millions of barrels a day.

Source: China National Offshore Oil Corp.

Oil Field Is Heart of the Feud

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

At the heart of Iraq's dispute with Kuwait over oil, money and boundaries lies a huge banana-shaped oil formation some 10,200 feet (3,100 meters) below the desert sands.

One of the world's largest oil reservoirs, the Rumaila field straddles the Iraq-Kuwait border, and the bulk of the 50-mile-long (80-kilometer-long) formation lies under Iraq.

Yet much of the oil produced from Rumaila in the last decade was pumped by the Kuwaitis. Just as a pump at the edge of a lake can pull water from the entire lake, Kuwait's wells could eventually, in theory, bring up oil from the entire Rumaila pool.

In Iraq's view, Kuwait has been stealing its oil, and the Rumaila field is a rich prize, estimated by some U.S. oil experts to still contain more than 30 billion barrels, or three times the original size of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay formation.

Oil formations frequently run beneath political boundaries, whether they involve unfriendly neighbors in West Texas or neighboring Arab states, and procedures have existed for years to settle disputes that arise. Typical

Oil Field Is Heart of the Feud

Participants in the same field share both production costs and revenues, using a formula that sets percentages of ownership.

But Iraq refused to negotiate with Kuwait on such an agreement. So Kuwait produced oil from Rumaila without any agreement, and then adopted a policy of producing far more oil than it was allowed under the quota system of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

Countries. Iraq charged that this depressed prices and reduced revenue for all OPEC members.

Iraq had produced oil from the field before it went to war with Iran.

Of a total of 615 wells in Iraq, 225 were in the Rumaila field, according to 1986 figures, the latest available, from John S. Herold Inc., an oil-industry consulting firm in Greenwich, Connecticut.

But during the war with Iran, Iraq mined its giant share of the Rumaila field to keep it from falling into Iranian hands, Western political experts say.

Kuwait stepped up its total oil production, capturing some of Iraq's customers and pumping millions of barrels from the Rumaila field. After the war with Iran ended in a cease-fire in 1988, Iraq resumed drilling in Rumaila.

Iraq's dispute with Kuwait has its roots in Britain's decision in 1899 to establish Kuwait as a British protectorate. The Kuwait royal family had ruled the area since 1756, but Iraq still considered it part of its southern province.

The dispute flared again more

See BORDER, Page 8



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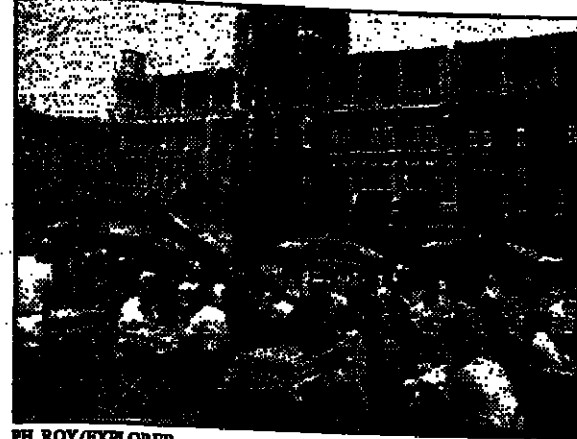
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BAUMANN/DEZ

Focus Shifts From Capital To Booming Border Towns

Geopolitical luck and governmental policy have transformed Bavaria from an agricultural region into the center of Germany's high-tech industries. Now, Bavaria is undergoing a new transformation.

Propelled by record levels of employment and exports, Bavaria's current transformation is geographic — new investment is shifting from Munich and Upper Bavaria toward the state's outer rim.

The facts speak loudly: one hundred billion Deutsche marks (US\$64.9 billion) in exports in 1989, a quarter of Germany's production of electronics and computer equip-

Exports totaled 100 billion marks in 1989

ment, full employment and near-full employment in a wide range of sectors, the acknowledged center of aerospace technologies.

But perhaps the facts have not yet spoken loudly enough internationally. "It's the same thing all over," says Walter Ehling, head of regional industrial development at the Bavarian government's Ministry of Economy and Transport. "When I say I'm from Bavaria, all they can think of is Hofbräuhaus [beer hall] — even in Japan."

That image may be a good thing, however. The tenacity with which both tourists and businesspeople cling to their images of Bavaria as a collection of quaint houses, beer gardens and cultural attractions from the raucous Oktoberfest to

Oberammergau's renowned passion play is beneficial for the state's booming tourist industry. Both the number of visitors to Bavaria and their length of stay reached record levels in 1989. It is not only tourism, however, that is booming.

After years of business in Bavaria being synonymous with Munich and its high-power districts and suburbs, the state is redrawing its industrial map. While Munich is still growing strongly, limits of space, rising costs and concerted industrial and governmental action are making such districts as Lower Bavaria and the Oberpfalz (Upper Palatinate) the Munichs of the next decade.

The one thing north Germans and Bavarians do agree upon is that Bavaria was the most unlikely German state to become a center for high-tech developments ranging from 64-megabyte chips to the latest in X-ray astrophysics. While Germany's traditional industrial centers — principally the Ruhr valley and Rhine-Main areas — were, by the late 1950s, already well on their way to economic recovery, Bavaria remained what it had always been: pleasant, pastoral and, except for Munich, conservative. Munich was not even the leading industrial city in the state, with the Nuremberg area (including Fürth and Er-

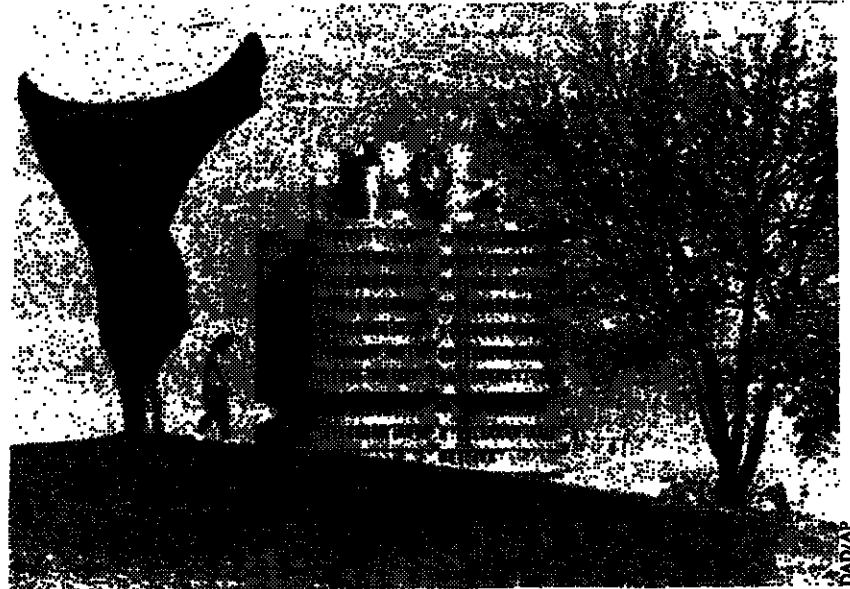
langen) having that distinction.

"Luck," says the north German. "It was their luck to be in the right place and get the right refugees." That word "refugees" should be used with caution. It refers to both such leading companies as Siemens, which partially relocated to Munich after World War II from war-torn Berlin, and to the millions of "Vertriebene," ethnic Germans uprooted from their homelands farther east. They brought with them their traditions of craftsmanship in such fields as porcelain, precision mechanics and glass-making and still preserve their identity in villages scattered throughout Bavaria.

Further, runs the argument, Bavaria's late start was its greatest asset, permitting it to build on new, electronics-based technologies, as opposed to the heavy manufacturing that once supported but now burdens the Ruhr valley.

"Steady, coherent government policy," is the explanation of Mr. Ehling, who points to a state administration that, in 30 years of power, has never budged from its unabashedly pro-business stance. "The new industries could have settled anywhere," he says, adding: "There were obviously good reasons for so many of them to settle here."

Herbert Quandt's taking over of a near-bankrupt, once-famous producer of motor vehicles — BMW — in 1959 was clearly a stroke of good fortune, as his vision in both product development and in selecting a man to run the company — Eberhard von Kuenheim — set the course that BMW follows today, selling more than half a million of some of the world's finest automobiles a year. But it was the close working relationship between state and industry that made BMW the second largest employer in Bavaria and the largest in Lower Bavaria, a region that was once considered to be doomed to stay poor and to lose its talented young people to the city. BMW established plants in Dingolfing, then Landshut and then, in 1984, Regensburg. Why did BMW decide to settle in these cities? "No industrial monoculture" is the company's answer, meaning that everything was in place for them when they came: suppliers for just-in-time production, cities and towns that its workers wanted to live in,



A statue symbolizing peace in front of BMW's head office in Munich.

Popular, Imaginative Trade Fairs

The MMG Group, the holding company for Munich's trade fairs and its international activities, has become one of Germany's most successful enterprises through its ability to draw on the strengths of the region it represents.

The recent announcement that the Münchner Messe- und Ausstellungs-Gesellschaft would be holding a new trade fair was, at first glance, nothing unusual. The MMG, after all, has an enviable record of launching new events at its fairgrounds in Munich and — through its IMAG international trade fair services subsidiary — in some 28 countries abroad. Nor was the nature of the proposed trade fair

And, as Dr. Marzin points out, MMG has a longer waiting list of eager participants than any trade fair organization. The trade fair's premises, on Munich's Theresienwiese (next to the venue of the Oktoberfest), are full. There is simply no more room to expand, but the freeing of a site at Riem through the construction of Munich's new airport has given MMG a new home. Final completion of the new halls is scheduled for 1997.

Trade fairs, through their multiplier effect, bring billions of marks in revenue to Munich, create thousands of jobs and, perhaps most importantly, make sure that the area's products get the necessary exposure.

In 1989, trade fairs held on MMG's premises attracted 16 percent more exhibitors and 24 percent more visitors than the year before. The fairground's total exhibition space used in the year totaled more than 1.75 million square meters (over 1.8 billion square feet), meaning that the fairgrounds' space had been used 13 times over. This year promises to be even fuller, with MMG having staged 14 trade fairs in the first half of the year, as opposed to nine in 1989, attracting 7 percent more visitors and 6 percent more exhibitors. And the autumn calendar is especially packed — eight major trade fairs and 40 third-party events are to be held from the end of August until the beginning of December.

One reason for the high number of foreign visitors is the attractiveness of the city itself. Nearly everyone wants to come to Munich, and

the chance to combine business with pleasure can be irresistible. Soon, thanks to better transport links, getting to the city will be a lot easier.

It is not surprising that the trade fairs themselves reflect the concerns of the city. Bavaria is the center of the German electronics and computer industries, and Electronica (held every other year in November) focuses on electrical components. Systec (October), centered around the uses of computerized systems in industry, alternates with Systems (computers and telecommunications) and Büro and Computer (Office and Computer), both held in April.

In the most fashion-conscious of German cities, there are no less than four Mode Wochen (Fashion Weeks, run by a MMG subsidiary) in 1990, as well as trade fairs on jewelry and related products (In-horgera, held in February and October). Finally, in a city rated highly for its "Freizeitwert" (a German term meaning that there are fun things to do when you are not working), there are ISPOs in spring and autumn (sporting goods and related articles), as well as the very popular C-B-R-München, held in February, which offers sun-hungry visitors a chance to see the latest in camping and travel goods.

As soon as a new top business sector starts attracting public attention, MMG manages to organize a trade fair on the field. Samples are environmentalist technologies (IFAT), forest management (Interforst) or new means of moving goods (Transport).



universities and polytechnics producing the engineers and technicians needed to staff the research and development departments.

Jealously preserved city centers and an abundance of green sites outside the towns, along with carefully nurtured corporate infrastructure and a willingness to invest in technical education, have helped the state's "fringe areas" (largely those bordering Czechoslovakia and East Germany), which used to have rates of unemployment over 12.8 percent, bring the rate down to 7 percent.

The Bavarian formula was used first and perhaps best in Munich. The growth began with Siemens, most observers believe, and Siemens is still one of the major forces in Munich, employing every tenth resident. Parts and components manufacturers set up shop to provide Siemens with the products it needed. Meanwhile, state universities and various research institutes began to generate young, gifted academics and scientists to contribute to the city's development.

Munich's growth has been compared to the creation of America's Silicon Valley, but unlike its U.S. counterpart, Munich's high-tech industries have a wide range, from electron microscopes to software. American companies establishing subsidiaries in Bavaria, such as Digital, have served as midwives for this process, often taking young German engineers fresh out of college and exposing them to the American "try it and see if it works" mentality.

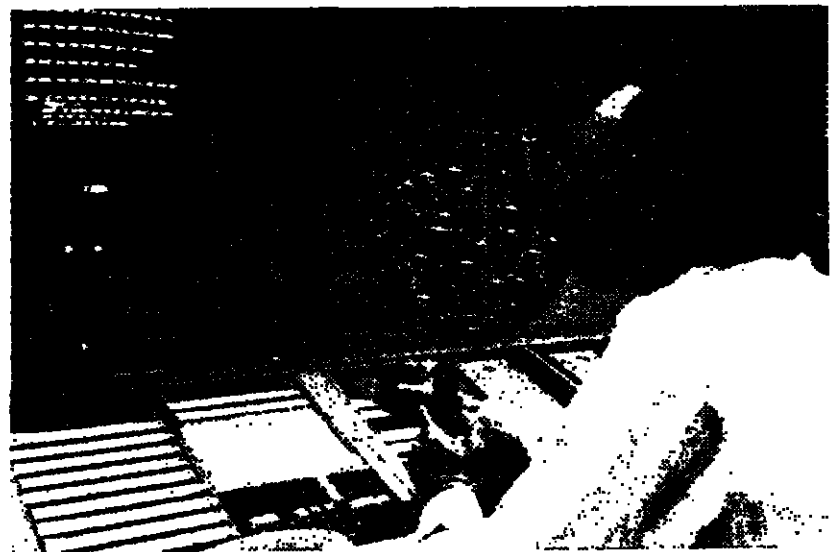
The most exciting event for locals in Munich this year will not be a record number of visitors at Oktoberfest, but rather the exploits of Rosat, a satellite containing an X-ray telescope launched on May 31. It is monitored and guided by DLR, Germany's space agency, in Ober-

pflaffenhofen. DLR is feeding the data to an institute located in Garching, on Munich's northeast side. Rosat's discoveries of unexpected new bodies and remnants of supernovas have even made page one of Munich's tabloids.

"München leuchtet" is an old saying. Half admiring, half ironic, it means "Munich sparkles" — or gleams or glitters. Every public opinion poll taken in the last five years has put the city at the top of Germany's most attractive places to live, with a commanding lead. Mu-

Investors and developers are looking elsewhere, particularly along the former border with East Germany and Germany's border with Czechoslovakia. Hof, one of the border towns, used to be sleepy, with a fair amount of industry, herds of tourists hungry for fresh air and transit traffic on its way through East Germany to Berlin.

Now Hof, like Bad Kissingen and Coburg and hundreds of other border towns, is full of East Germans shopping and West Germans snap-



An ultrasophisticated air traffic control system developed by AEG.

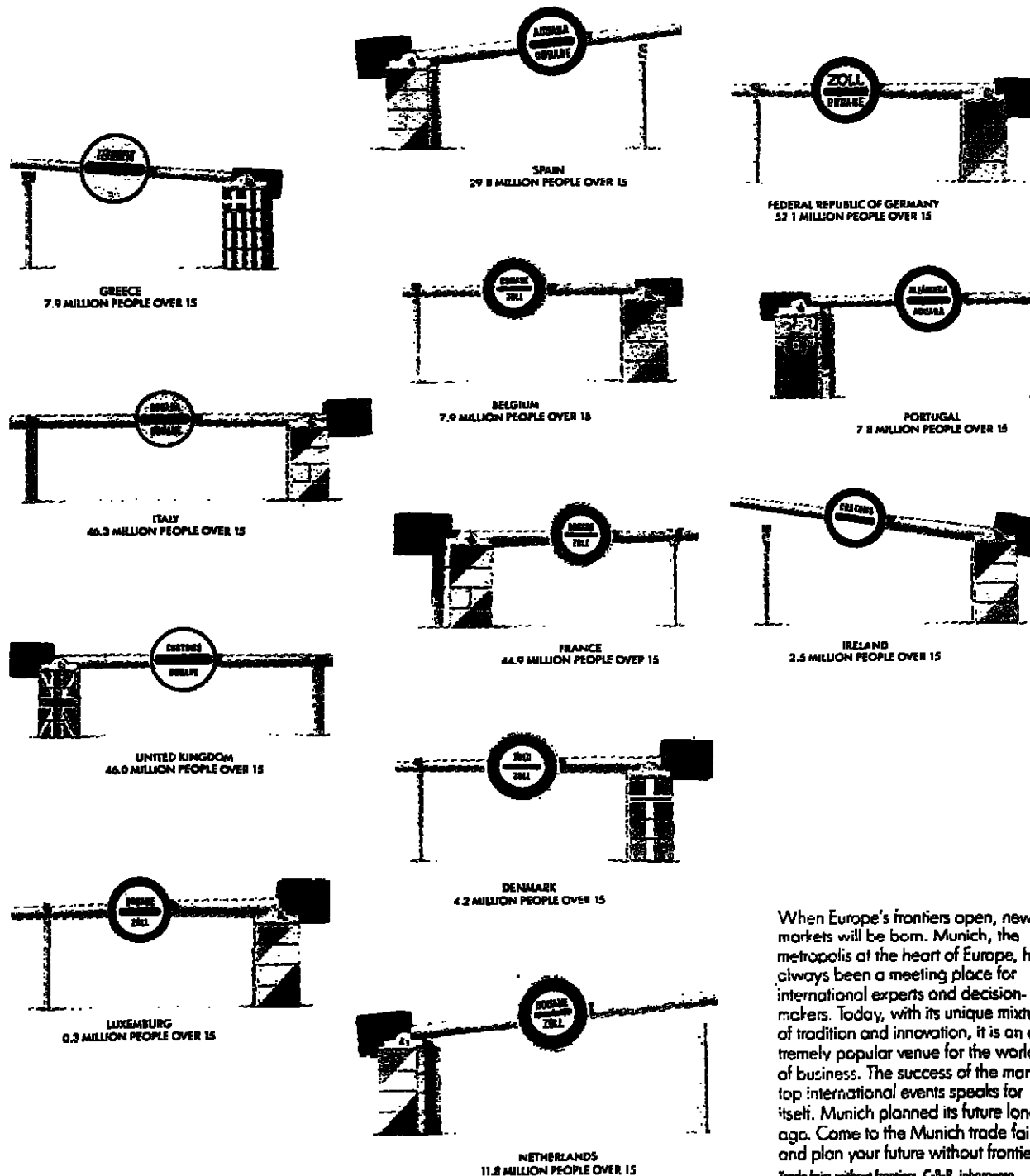
nich's glitter — its "Bussi Bussi" (kiss kiss) world of the chic and the would-be chic — is followed with both fascination and righteous scorn by the rest of the country.

Munich, however, while still growing strongly, has come to the end of one road. Munich's deputy mayor, Christian Ude, says: "Qualitative growth — that's the only kind we have room for, the only kind we can afford."

ping up any plot of available real estate.

Meanwhile, those moving to Bavaria's border regions will find the state's next generation of high-tech employers waiting for them, bearing such famous if non-Bavarian names as Toshiba (which has set up a laptop factory in Regensburg), Hitachi and Sanyo. "We know our businesses," says Mr. Ehling, resting the case for the state.

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Education in Munich: Reflecting a Dynamic City

High-tech, media-oriented and international: three qualities that Munich and its numerous educational institutions share.

Munich's 110,000-plus students reflect the variety and dynamism of the city itself.

The 140 would-be directors (and cutters and technicians) of the Hochschule für Fernsehen und Film, Germany's leading school of television and film, gather in Zest, Ballhaus, Speise Cafe West and other city cafés to debate the future of media. The 38 aspiring actors, actresses and stage directors studying at the Otto-Falckenberg-Schule,

grams. The new space will come in handy. As had been expected, it was announced that the Goethe-Institut will also assume management of the German Democratic Republic's 16 cultural and language institutes.

The august Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich's central university, forms the heart of both the city's academic community and Munich itself, stretching along the Ludwig-Leopoldstrasse artery from downtown to the Münchener Freiheit, the Saturday night gathering point for provincials wanting a taste of big-city flair. The lack of low-cost housing in Munich has yet to stop students from flocking to the university, further crowding its already overfilled halls.

The Euro-Internatsberatung serves as the point of contact for information on Europe's best private schools, primarily through its exhaustive Fachbuch 1990 and personal counseling services. To acquaint Germans with other cultures and languages, it offers language camps and courses (seasoned with riding, cultural trips and other forms of enrichment) in a number of countries, as well as post-secondary education for tomorrow's Europe at its European Business School.

Munich is Germany's style city. Many of the country's best interior designs, advertisements and works of art stem from graduates of the Blochererschule, which was founded in 1915 and is located in the picturesque Haidhausen district. The Blochererschule provides state-certified programs in graphic design, painting and interior design.

Nor is education in Munich purely a matter of preparing scientists, artists and film stars for their future roles. In one of the most spectacular settings the state of Bavaria can provide — the highlands around Lake Starnberg — the Munich International School for children lives up to its name by providing its more than 700 students with elementary and secondary-level education programs leading toward either the American high school diploma, the British GCE O and A levels or an international baccalaureate. The school's friendly mixture of genteel old and wood-clad new buildings is a tourist attraction in itself.

The Max-Planck Institut, one of Germany's foremost research organizations, has both its general headquarters and no less than four institutes for plasma physics, quantum optics, physics/astrophysics, biochemistry) in the Munich area. The Fraunhofer Gesellschaft, equally renowned, also has its headquarters and one institute in Munich.

From these schools and the city's excellent Technical University have come the streams of gifted, highly desirable young academicians and scientists whose inventions and designs have been directly responsible for Munich's position as the center of Germany's electronics and computer technologies sectors: 5,000 companies are active in this field in Munich's metropolitan area.

In a way, Munich is also the center of the German language, as it features the headquarters of the Goethe-Institut, whose responsibility is to serve as a bridge between Germany and the rest of the world. This role was strengthened by two recent events. The first was the ground-breaking ceremony in June for its new international headquarters in Munich's northwest side. The new facility will finally give the Goethe-Institut the space it needs to coordinate the work of 166 institutes in Germany and abroad, in which over 100,000 students study German each year and several hundred thousand more learn about Germany through cultural pro-



Spectacular mountain summits attract hikers.

American Express: At Home in Both Bavarias

Touring Bavaria used to involve a lot of packing to prepare for both Bavarias, the "Maxstrasse" and the mountains, which require different clothing.

The Maxstrasse — Maximilianstrasse is its proper name — is Munich's foremost shopping street, along with its extension, the Promenadeplatz. World-class hotels, boutiques, restaurants and shops of all description are clustered here,

The Gold Card is accepted at 100,000 German stores

and shoppers tend to be well dressed.

Although only an hour to an hour and a half away (depending on traffic), the mountains — including their lakes, castles and passion plays like Oberammergau — demand mountain boots and other sturdy clothing that might seem out of place in Schwabing, Haidhausen or any of Munich's other fashionable neighborhoods.

Dr. Susanne Wegerhoff of the American Express's Frankfurt office has the answer. "Travel light," she says. American Express, as one of the world's largest travel and financial services companies, has met the needs posed by the rising number of tourists in Germany and their increasingly ambitious sightseeing wishes by expanding both its range of services and the number of

locations where they are offered.

In addition to enabling tourists to avoid bringing along too much luggage by buying what they need when they need it using the American Express Card or Gold Card — accepted at 100,000 enterprises throughout Germany — American Express now offers tourists information, protection against illness and theft, currency exchange and other essential services.

Staff at American Express travel agencies in Germany, such as the one in Oberammergau, can give tips on everything from tours to where to get the best Weisswurst in town. One tourist nightmare — loss through theft of valuable and carefully chosen souvenirs — can now be a thing of the past through the AmEx ShopGarant service, which insures everything bought with an American Express card for 90 days after the date of purchase. In addition, American Express can provide insurance against travel accidents, an international telephone hot-line and even automobile insurance for Gold Card holders.

Instead of extra pairs of socks and heavy guidebooks, the knowledgeable tourist can now get by with a lightweight bag — and a small piece of plastic.

Germany's Mediopolis Makes More Than Movies

Frankfurt and Düsseldorf may have more advertising agencies, but for Germany and much of Central Europe, Munich means media.

The second-largest book publishing city in the world, after New York. More daily newspapers than any other city in Germany. More magazine titles than Hamburg. The list of superlatives goes on.

All very true. Munich is the publication site for 1,500 magazines. For the screenplay author looking for a producer or the advertising agency looking for a studio to shoot a spot, Munich is the German center for films and television programs. A top media trade journal, Neue Medien, is published in the city.

Certain companies are closely associated with Munich's media success story. Arri has provided not only the city's most modern and comfortable movie theater but also ultramodern studios where Brigitte

exhibition for Allianz AG's 100th anniversary, with 18 separate stations and hundreds of thousands of visitors, an event orchestrated by up-and-coming Target Film.

Though minor compared to Berlin's or Cannes's festivals, Munich's film festival is taken very seriously by the 70,000 Maske (make-up artists), screenplay authors, graphic artists and music scorers and account executives who live and work in the city. They contribute to the DM19 billion (US\$12.2 billion) in turnover the media are expected to generate in Munich in 1990 alone.

For 10 days in late June, in the crowded courtyard of the Gasteig (Munich's culture center), the media's foot soldiers mill from table to table, discussing who has not paid whom and the state of media in Germany.

Munich's 1990 media turnover: DM19 billion

Nielsen, Rainbirds and Freddie Mercury had their video clips made, as well as television studios where up to eight programs can be shot at the same time. To advertising firms, Arri offers the top facility for shooting commercials on products from garden equipment to müslis bars.

Arnold and Richter's cameras have been regarded as the best in their field for over 70 years and have been awarded three Oscars. Around 80 percent of all professional movie cameras are manufactured by this Munich-based company.

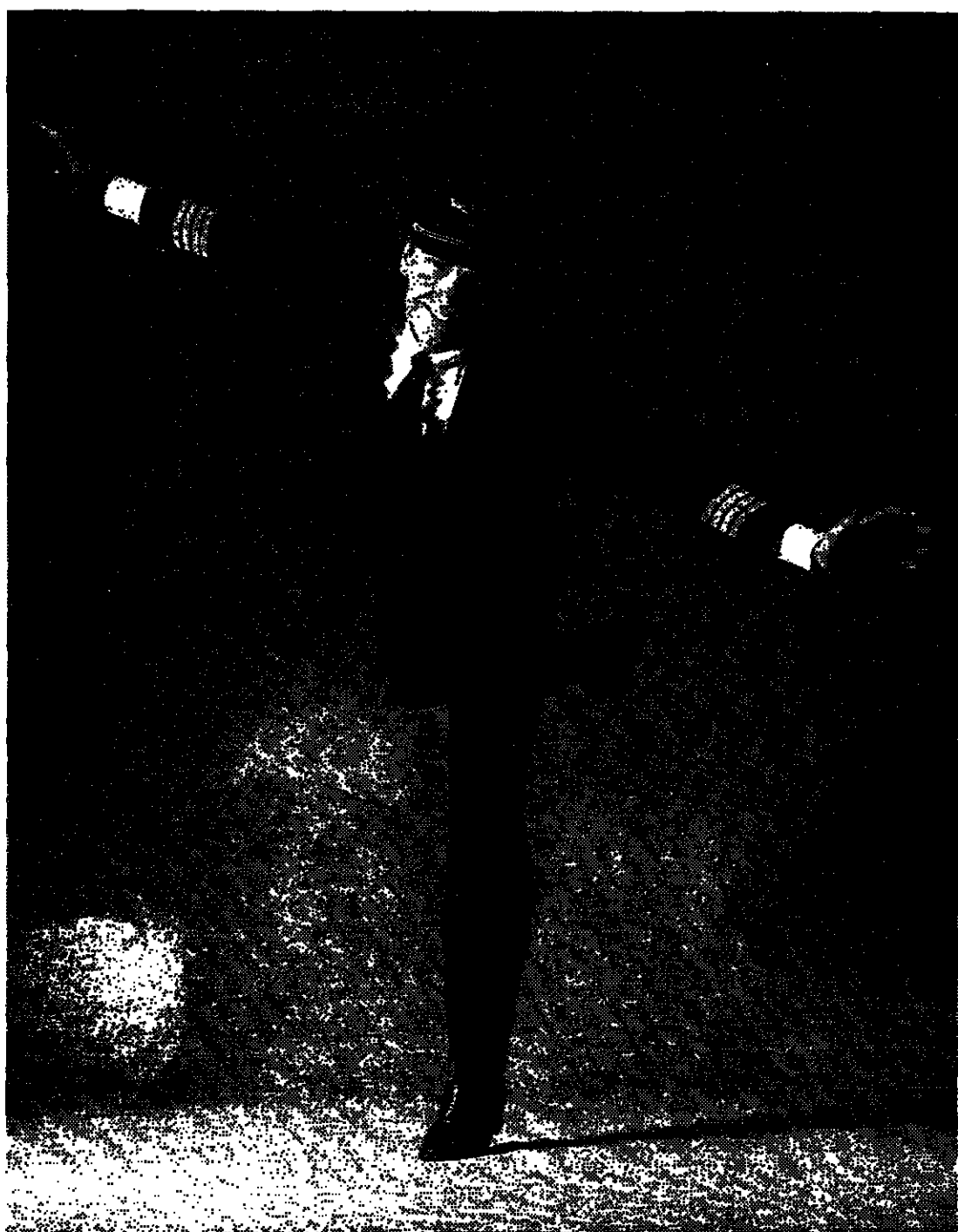
Bavaria Studios, located in the woods in the Geiselgasteig district, at the very southern tip of Munich, is where Das Boot, The Neverending Story and many of Germany's other popular films were shot. The studio of choice for Ingmar Bergman, Billy Wilder and Bob Fosse (Cabaret was filmed at Bavaria), Bavaria Studios today earns its daily bread from television series (some 130 hours shot annually). It can boast of the largest stage in continental Europe as well as state-of-the-art blue screens and other animation technology.

Well over half of Germany's facilities for computer graphics, animation and post-production are found, not surprisingly, in high-tech Munich. The latest word: interactive video. The best example: the

Munich's Neuer Constantin Film, headed by Bernd Eichinger, the German Samuel Goldwyn, is an independent house that has produced The Name of the Rose, The Neverending Story, Das Boot and other successful films.

Unterföhring, on Munich's northeast side, was once a quiet little suburb but now bristles with satellite antennae, building sites and well-dressed young people running from building to building. Production studios of both Germany's national television network, ZDF, and Bayerischer Rundfunk, the state TV broadcaster, are located here. An assortment of radio stations, the Kirch Group (Europe's largest dealer in rights for films and TV, with major production and merchandising arms), computer graphics houses and small production companies have also established bases in Unterföhring.

To keep these media companies in Bavaria and away from Cologne, Hanover, Berlin and Hamburg (all of which are very active in their wooing), Max Streibl, Bavaria's prime minister, recently announced plans to put a Medienzentrum (media center) next to ZDF in Unterföhring, and to equip it with everything from the latest in computer graphics equipment to educational facilities for would-be film and TV producers and studios for actors. Bavaria's future as a media mecca seems secure.



As an experienced pilot who clocked up thousands of kilometres in his logbook,

Captain Müller knows almost every airport in the world. But the one that excites

him most is not yet even open to air traffic: the new Munich Airport scheduled to open in 1992.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

An Ideal Day Touring the State's Top Attractions

Bavaria receives over 20 million visitors a year. North Germans coming south, Americans going east, Irish braving the Continent — they all head toward Munich, the starting place for travel in Bavaria. And beyond Munich? The city's deputy mayor, Christian Ude, suggests his own favorite Bavarian destinations.

The pursuit of pleasure in Munich, the most amiable of European cities, is no easy affair.

Many a strong man and woman has cracked under the strain of Biergarten visits in the summer, followed immediately by the Oktoberfest in September and pre-Christmas festivities in November and December.

After Christmas comes, of course, Fasching (carnival), and

Bavaria receives over 20 million visitors per year

just as one is putting away one's false nose, Starkbierzeit (a diabolically tasty and strong dark beer) arrives in time for early spring celebrations. Soon afterward, beer gardens start to open again.

It is even harder to keep up with Bavaria's cultural scene. Disregard if you can the 70 large and small theaters, five world-class museums and hundreds of galleries, and concentrate on festivals.

At one point this summer, the



A typical 18th-century house in Oberammergau.

Film Festival, Tollwood (off-theater and variety) and the English Garden Festival were all taking place simultaneously, each with an exhaustive (and potentially exhausting) program of its own.

To assist us in packing in the

maximum of Schlösser (castles), Kandinsky and lakes, we called in an expert, Munich's deputy mayor, Christian Ude, who was recently brought into the city's administration by Mayor Georg Kronawitter. Deputy Mayor Ude is responsible for much of the city's cultural initiatives. Here is his advice for an ideal visit to Bavaria:

• "Breakfast at the Viktualienmarkt, not too early, at 7 a.m. The Viktualienmarkt, located behind Marienplatz, is the city's central market. A favorite place to shop and sit, the market has stands providing breakfast beginning at 5 a.m. — a fact well-known to party-goers rounding off a very late night."

• "Then take a stroll through the Fußgängerzone (pedestrian zone) to the Hypo Museum in the Theaterstrasse." The opulent Fußgängerzone contains a number of museums. In addition to those of the Residenz (royal seat) and the major galleries, the Kunsthalle der Hypothekbank, sponsored by the Hypo Bank, is a favorite with Munich's residents.

• "Then it's off to the Starn-

berger See (Lake Starnberg), for a swim and lunch at my favorite Biergarten." Ostersee, Pilsensee, Ammersee, Chiemsee, Schliersee — Bavaria's lakes, many with the Alps as their backdrop, are among the most beloved attractions in Germany. While not the largest (the Bodensee, Lake of Constance, enjoys that distinction), Lake Starnberg, where Ludwig II met a watery death, is for all of Germany the incarnation of *la dolce vita* in Bavaria. Deputy Mayor Ude's favorite Biergarten is on the lake's eastern shore.

• "Then it's time to put on my Bergschuhe (hiking boots), and it's off to Aufkirchen."

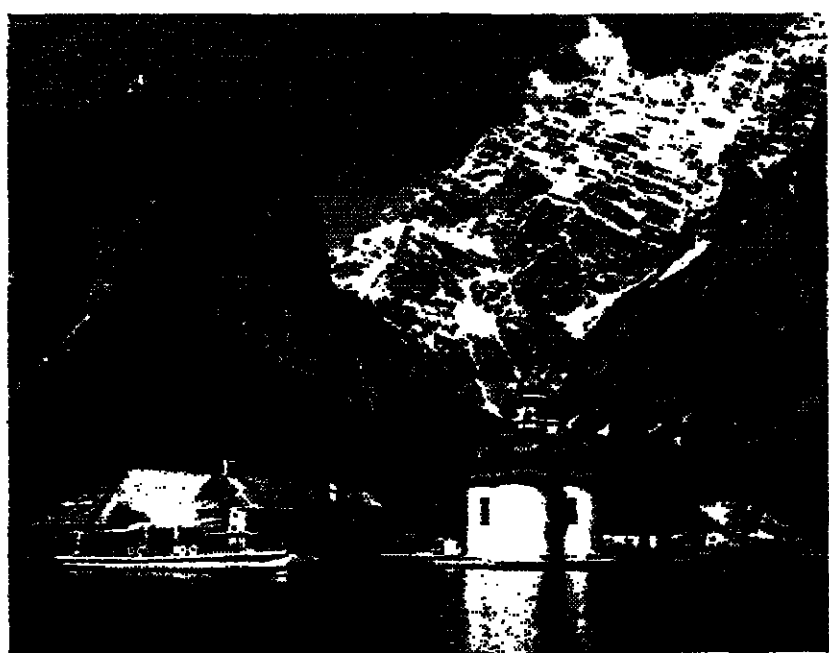
Lacing up one's Bergschuhe and going off into the mountains, woods and dales — "Wandern" — is very much part of being Bavarian. This author has yet to encounter a resident who did not have a pair, and often they are as well-worn as the tales about the adventures they have been part of.

Wanderlust is not surprising in a state with extravagantly beautiful natural attractions, including the Bayerischer Wald (Bavarian forest) in the northeast of the state, the hills of Franconia in the north, the Altmühltal (valley) 100 kilometers (62.1 miles) north of Munich and of course the Alps, which stretch from the Allgäu in the southwest to Berchtesgaden in the east.

Deputy Mayor Ude's ideal tour takes him through the hilly plateau to the east of Lake Starnberg, with its little lakes for a quick swim and views of the Alps and then, hurriedly, as befits a good Munichite, back to town for a visit to his favorite galleries.

"And then to cap it off, dinner at my favorite Greek restaurant. It's in Schwabing. You can sit outside, it is a favorite with artists, and the food is wonderful," Deputy Mayor Ude enthuses.

The casual observer would come to the conclusion that Italian cuisine (or Greek or, increasingly, In-



Königssee, one of Bavaria's mountain lakes.

dian and Turkish) is the daily fare of Bavaria, and that Leberknödel und Schweinshaxe (liver dumplings and pigs' feet) are reserved for such ceremonial occasions as visits from out-of-town friends, much as Lederhosen and Dirndl skirts are brought out for festivals.

The Deputy mayor's ideal day



Georg Kronawitter, Mayor of Munich, the Bavarian capital.

comes to an end. As a good Bavarian, he is not content. "I suppose I could have gone there, or there..." he worriedly muses, just like the tourist who realizes in horror that he has forgotten to visit the Deut-

sche Museum (Germany's Smithsonian). For those who are determined to do justice to Bavaria and its sights, one option is a Bavarian triathlon.

Travel by bicycle along the Isar and Loisach rivers (one single bicycle path) south from Munich, past the magnificent Benediktbeuren cloister. Then, peddle around two perfect mountain lakes — Kochelsee and Walchensee — to Mittenwald. Distance: 90 kilometers.

From Mittenwald, a skiing center at an elevation of 950 meters (3,100 feet), one can ascend to the top of the Karwendel massif, a spectacular mountain range. From the Karwendelspitze (2,450 meters high), travel along its Höhenweg, a 25-kilometer ridge, and then cruise back down to Mittenwald.

There you can have an automobile, coach or your bicycle waiting (your choice) and zoom off to Linderhof (the most intimate of Ludwig's castles) and Oberammergau.

For those who are still not satisfied: idyllic Neuschwanstein is only another 20 kilometers away.

This advertising section was written by Terry Swartzberg, editor-in-chief of Who's Who Edition European Business and Industry.

MUC 2: Much-Needed New Airport

Though Munich is Germany's most visited city and a main intersection for traffic between Southern and Central Europe, its transport systems have long been inadequate.

Autobahns leading to Munich are often clogged

Two 4,000-meter runways being built

(despite the Bavarian government's extensive program of road-building in the 1980s), the train system is outdated and Munich has long lacked a modern airport. The new Munich airport will relieve much of the pressure.

Reaching Munich is often difficult, particularly in July and August. Much of Northern Europe's vacation traffic is funneled around Munich, creating traffic jams of up to 70 kilometers (43.4 miles). Many motorists' first and last memories of Munich are of the bumper-to-bumper traffic prevailing on the Mittler Ring beltway.

Munich's train service, although not subject to traffic jams and still usually punctual, suffers delays on Friday and Sunday evenings or when it snows. Germany's Inter-city rail system is currently slow by modern (French TGV) standards, too slow in any case to take the burden off the highway system.

The worst transport offender, however, is Munich's old airport, Munich-Riem. Despite the fact that the airport has only one runway, more than 10 million passengers pass through it every year, making it Germany's second largest in terms of passenger traffic. The congestion of tightly bunched landings and takeoffs (2,800 a week) has given rise to the business traveler's sour joke that Riem — chronically subject to delays and canceled flights — is the best advertisement for the Bundesbahn, Germany's federal railway system.

Many of Riem's passengers fly to Frankfurt, where they board international flights, some passing over Munich on their way to points south and east. The fact that Riem has been at the bursting point for a number of years (despite its having added on first one and now another charter terminal) has led international airlines to refrain from using it as a hub.

"The last 800 days for Riem," proclaimed a recent headline in the Süddeutsche Zeitung. Now, after 27 years of planning, hearings, lawsuits and — finally — construction, Munich's new airport is nearly open for business.

Located some 29 kilometers northeast of Munich, near the city of Freising, the new airport will have two 4,000-meter (13,000-foot) runways and will be able to handle some 12 to 14 million passengers a year in its four independent modules.

Lufthansa has an-



New terminal under construction at MUC2.

nounced plans to make Munich its second hub in Germany, and other airlines are expected to follow suit. With ample room for another terminal at Munich's airport and with plans to expand Berlin's air travel facilities in the future, Germany should be equipped to handle the ongoing boom in air travel.

The new Munich airport will capitalize on the city's great infrastructural strength, its public transportation system. The regional rapid-transit S-Bahn, with 400 kilometers of track, extends out from Munich to cover a radius of 40 kilometers.

The S-Bahn is now being extended to Munich Airport and will convey travelers into the city in about 30 minutes. The new airport will be linked to the A9 and A92 autobahns, two of Bavaria's (and the country's) major arteries.

At the heart of the country's transport concept is letting each means of transportation do exactly what it does best: the automobile for personal mobility, the airplane for long-distance travel and trains for medium-distance travel (up to 1,000 kilometers).

On June 2, 1991, the first ICE (high-speed) trains will arrive at Munich's Hauptbahnhof (main train station). These 250-kilometer-an-hour trains will run from Hamburg to Munich via Hanover.

Other links will be introduced throughout the 1990s, helping to convince diehard motorists to take the train instead of the car and freeing air traffic slots for longer routes.

Munich's eagerness to have its new airport completed was clear when 250,000 people — many of them veterans of long waits at Riem — attended an "open house" held two years ago on the airport's construction site.

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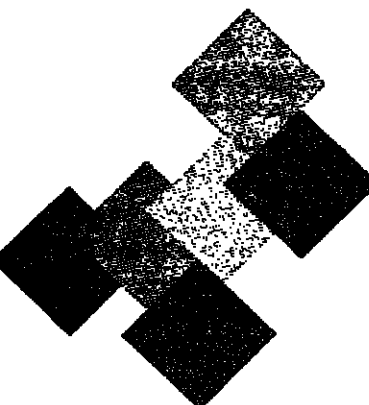
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SPORTS

Italy's Sports Madness Has a Very Businesslike Basis

By Paddy Agnew
Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — Answer the following: Who is the highest paid athlete in Italy?

Nine sports fans out of 10 would say Diego Maradona, the Argentine who is the uncrowned king of Naples. One or two might suggest Ruud Gullit of the Netherlands, the former European player of the year who toils for AC Milan. You might take it for granted that in Italy, the Hollywood of soccer, the best paid athlete just has to be a soccer player. You would be wrong.

The highest paid athlete in Italy is a basketball player, Dino Radja, a 23-year-old Yugoslav who reportedly will be paid \$15 million over the next five seasons by the Rome-based team Il Messaggero. Radja's sensational signing in early August, from under the noses of the Boston Celtics of the National Basketball Association in the United States, definitively makes the point that, in today's sporting Italy, there are big bucks to be made. And not just in the traditionally "Italian" sports like soccer, cycling and Formula One auto racing.

It also highlights a growing trend in Italy, one modeled on soccer: the wholesale takeover of a sport by the captains of industry in search of new terrain from which to promote a corporate product or image. In this sports-mad country, having your name linked to a successful team means having a "clean look," a highly public profile that otherwise would be hard to create and even harder to pay for.

The signing of Radja has already reaped dividends. In a country that sustains three sports-only daily newspapers, the basketball player earned almost as many headlines in August as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Radja made big news for the simple reason that few Italians could believe the size of his salary. Not only does he earn more than Maradona, who is paid an annual \$2.7 million by the Napoli soccer club, but Radja's salary is much higher than that of Italian basketball players. A leading Italian international, Antonello Riva of Philips Milano, for example, is believed to earn \$340,000 a year.

Where does the money to pay Radja come from? From the Italian agro-chemicals giant, Montedison, which owns both Il Messaggero, the newspaper in Rome, and the basketball team of the same name. Montedison, under its president, Raul Gardini, is eager to promote Il Messaggero as more than just a newspaper. Gardini hopes that eventually it will compete with and outstrip such established national dailies as Corriere della Sera, La Stampa and La Repubblica.

The money invested in Radja is part of a campaign aimed at getting the name Messaggero into every Italian home. And this is not mere dreaming.

Among them, Italy's three state television channels, RAI 1, 2, 3, and its four nationwide private channels, Italia 1, Canale 5, Rete 4 and Capodistria, telecast more than 70 sports programs per week. That figure does not include exceptional events like this summer's soccer World Cup. RAI alone broadcast more than 2,000 hours of sports in the last 12 months.

Sponsors and advertising agencies look at these figures and salivate. At least 50 percent of Italy's sports programs are shown in prime time, between 6 P.M. and 11 P.M. A product well hawked during these hours ought to sell well.

Antonio Agnochetti, press officer of the Il Messaggero basketball team, pointed out that the team has already recouped much of the \$4.3 million it spent last year, during Montedison's first season in basketball.

"After we signed Ferry and Shaw last autumn, American newspapers were writing about us for days," Agnochetti said, referring to Danny Ferry, the 6-foot, 11-inch (2.11-meter) first-round NBA draft pick, and Brian Shaw, an up-and-coming guard for the Celtics.



Dino Radja, left, was lured away from the NBA by Il Messaggero's \$15 million; Jari Kurri from the NHL by Milan's Red Devils for \$1 million. Both have grabbed the headlines their new teams' high-spending sponsors were seeking.



"For Montedison, an Italian group, it would normally be impossible to gain that sort of exposure in the American press," Agnochetti said.

In basketball, gate receipts alone will not pay a team's bills. Last season's champion, Knorr Bologna, earned only \$1.7 million at the box office, far short of a leading team's annual budget.

Clearly, then, Montedison is in sport for the publicity. In keeping with this, the company has also moved into volleyball, buying the team from its base city of Ravenna and calling it, guess what, Messaggero di Ravenna.

Italian industry's heavy investment in sport is nothing new. Juventus, one of the country's most prestigious and successful soccer clubs, has always been owned by the Agnelli family. It, of course, controls the automobile giant Fiat, and its backing has helped underwrite the Juventus dominance of much of the last 40 years.

However, it was not until the arrival of television magnate Silvio Berlusconi, at the AC Milan soccer club in the mid-'80s, that investment in Italian sports began to

rocket. Berlusconi, owner of the Fininvest Group, not only brought the best soccer talent about — in the 1987 season, he spent more than \$21 million purchasing, among others, Dutch stars Marco van Basten and Gullit, but he revolutionized the club's organization.

Computerized ticket sales at more than 600 outlets in Italy, the establishment of a fan club's information and travel center in Milan (called Milan Point), a telephone information service about the team and its players, a club magazine, Forza Milan (sales of more than 100,000 issues), a television advertising campaign to promote season ticket sales and improvements to the club's training facilities at Milan, near Milan, are just some of the more obvious ways in which Berlusconi has catapulted soccer into the late 20th century.

Nor could anyone argue that the money has been ill spent. Under Berlusconi, AC Milan has become arguably the most successful club team in the world, having won the last two European Champions' Cups and the last Intercontinental Cup. More significantly, Berlusconi is always around for the postictory team "photo opportuni-

ties," which do marvels for his reputation of being not just Italy's richest man but a "winner."

Berlusconi's success did not go unnoticed. People, at least people like Gianni Agnelli, president of Fiat, and Gardini of Montedison, watched and learned. Gardini has proved willing to spend freely in volleyball and basketball, while Agnelli has encouraged a changing of the guard at Juventus, ousting its president of 19 years, Giampiero Boniperti, and providing the wherewithal for spending no less than \$48 million on this summer's player market.

Nor is Berlusconi finished at Milan. Part of the overall plan involves the setting up of a polymorphic sports club that will include rugby, volleyball, gymnastics, ice hockey and more. Berlusconi's Fininvest company already controls the Milan volleyball team, Mediolanum, and the city's ice hockey team, the Red Devils.

The arrival of such as Berlusconi and Montedison in volleyball has had dramatic consequences. Andrea Zarzi, the Parma player who this summer transferred to Mediolanum, has seen his salary jump from \$250,000 to about \$850,000.

The same thing, too, has happened in ice hockey, where Berlusconi's two-year-old involvement has given a huge economic boost to the game. That was most obvious in the recent signing by the Red Devils of Jari Kurri, the Finnish star of the National Hockey League champion Edmonton Oilers. Kurri is reported to have signed a contract worth just under \$1 million for two seasons.

All this is fine for the players, with their bigger paydays. Yet, some wonder nervously about what will happen if such as Gardini and Berlusconi lose interest. Unlike soccer, which has both tradition and a huge box office draw — Maradona's Napoli earned almost \$50 million in the last two seasons — sports like ice hockey and volleyball might drop back into relative obscurity if the promoters deem them a no longer viable investment.

But Tiberio Mastria, an official of the Italian Basketball Federation rejects these fears. "So far, the signing of Radja has had only a positive effect," he said. "More people than ever are talking about basketball in Italy."

As for the smaller clubs, he said, "for the time being the main effect for them has been that they have been able to ask for more money when selling a player to the bigger clubs. Perhaps some clubs may drop out, but then the championship is, according to some, already too big."

Nor did Mastria believe that Italian basketball would

Here's Another One

The Associated Press

PHOENIX — Forward Jayson Williams, the top draft pick of the NBA's Phoenix Suns, is threatening to sign a \$1.5 million contract with Il Messaggero.

The Suns' president, Jerry Colangelo, said he thought he had a verbal contract agreement with Williams and his agent, Bob Woolf, for a four-year deal worth about \$600,000 a season. But Woolf said Williams likely will play in Rome for one season. The 6-foot, 10-inch, 240-pound (208-meter, 108-kilogram) Williams was the 21st pick in the June 27 draft despite missing 21 games last season at St. John's with a fractured right foot.

Woolf said Williams' mother is of Italian descent, so he could qualify as an Italian and not count against Il Messaggero's league limitation of two U.S. players. He said the offer included an apartment, air tickets to the United States and "great tax ramifications."

Retorted Colangelo: "I won't let it fly. If they tell me they have an offer from Italy, my words to Jayson and Bob Woolf will be, 'Arrivederci!'"

be in any difficulty if such as Il Messaggero pulled out. He suggested that basketball is now, arguably, the second biggest Italian sport, with an audience of more than two million. It has 250,000 registered players, just under 100 of them "foreign" professionals.

Basketball, and such other sports as volleyball, also has a great advantage over soccer, at least in the eyes of the would-be sponsor or team buyer. A basketball team, unlike a soccer team, can be moved. Il Messaggero, for example, was two years ago a team called Banco di Roma. Another sports administrator with reason to be pleased by the arrival of big money in his domain is Federico Saviozzi of the Italian Ice Hockey Federation. He estimated that the average annual budget for one of the 10 first division teams would be \$2.5 million, while Fininvest has probably spent as much as \$10 million this year on the Red Devils. Like the ripple effect Maradona had on soccer, Saviozzi sees his teams spurred into spending more and getting better.

And even if attendance at ice hockey games is small, averaging about 2,000 to 3,000, and even if television exposure is limited, the Berlusconi example with the Red Devils proves that more sponsorship can be obtained. Bolzano, for example, is now being sponsored by the automaker Lancia.

Kurri, Saviozzi said, was probably lured to Italy by two considerations other than money: The Italian season is less arduous and, secondly, playing here will leave him free to play for Finland in the World Championships, which often clash with the NHL playoffs.

But Kurri's salary is exceptional for Italian ice hockey. For the 100 or so non-Italians playing here, the average salary is about \$150,000 to \$200,000. Of those 100 players, approximately 70 percent come from North America, but more and more are coming from the more recent player markets of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European countries.

Be it at the hockey rink or the basketball court, industrial investors and sponsors alike know what they want from sport. On the day that Il Messaggero signed Radja, Montedison president Gardini was sailing in a regatta off the Spanish island of Majorca. He was involved in another of his interests, one that will see his American-dispersed yacht, Moro di Venezia, compete in the next America's Cup. Asked about the signing of Radja, he said:

"Radja? A nice move, we're always looking for the best. That's our philosophy, that's the only way our involvement in sports makes any sense."

Escalating Paychecks Are Attracting an International Soccer Crowd

The Associated Press

MILAN — The prestige of Italy's first division soccer league, and the billions of lire paid by its clubs, have attracted even more foreign stars to the biggest domestic soccer show on earth.

Many started in this summer's World Cup, but all hope to cash in on the season that starts Sept. 9 and approach the salaries paid the most acclaimed veterans of this foreign legion.

Diego Maradona, of Argentina and Italian champion Napoli, and Ruud Gullit, of the Netherlands and European champion A.C. Milan, each make about \$2 million a year.

Marco van Basten of the Netherlands, and Carlos Dunga and Antonio Caraca of Brazil are paid between \$1.2 million and \$1.6 million.

Karlheinz Riedle and Thomas Hässler, who helped West Germany win the World Cup, became two of the highest paid newcomers when they joined other German stars in Italy. Internazionale of Milan fields the West German trio of Jürgen Klinsmann, Lothar Matthäus and

Andreas Brehme, while veteran striker Rudi Völler and midfielder Thomas Berthold will be in Roma's lineup.

The transfer of striker Riedle from Werder Bremen in the West German league cost Lazio of Rome about \$10 million. Forward Hässler moved to Juventus from Cologne on a transfer fee of nearly \$9 million.

Juventus, the defending UEFA Cup champion, also signed Brazilian defender Julio Cesar and acquired Italian star-forward Roberto Baggio from Fiorentina at a record transfer fee of \$15 million. That allowed Juventus to again put Baggio alongside Salvatore (Toto) Schillaci, the hero of Italy's World Cup team.

Torino, the cross-town rival of Juventus which was promoted from the second division this year, signed Spanish midfielder star Rafael Martín Vázquez. He got \$3.5 million for a three-year contract, his former club, Real Madrid, collected a transfer bonus of about \$4 million.

Another newly promoted team, Cagliari, signed three Uruguayan internationals — Enzo Francescoli, José Herrera and Daniel Fonseca — while Roma and Lecce fished the Brazilian pool for Aldair and Mazinho.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

USUALLY I have one good tournament a year. A lot depends on the opponent's play. That was how Lev Alburt explained his winning the 1990 United States Championship, which ran from Aug. 5 to 16 at the Jacksonville Hotel in Jacksonville, Florida.

The 45-year-old New York grandmaster remarked: "Yes, my theoretical preparation was good, but it has been good many times before without doing me any good. My opponents would have avoided my secret plans for reasons unknown to me. My luck changed in Jacksonville."

Alburt defeated the Seattle grandmaster Yasser Seirawan, 2-0, in Round One; the Englewood, New Jersey, grandmaster Maxim Dlugy, 4-3, in Round Two; and the Oakland grandmaster Nick De Firmian, 1½-½, in Round Three. In the final round, which was played as a four-game knockout, Alburt vanquished the New York grandmaster Larry Christiansen, 3-0, to take the championship and the \$10,000 prize. It was his third United States title.

During his first match game with Christiansen, in an Alekhine Defense, Alburt produced an enormous surprise.

It had been thought that Black must play 7...a5 in response to 7...a4, that 7...d5 was weak because 8...a5 9...Nc5 is superior for White and 8...Nd7 allows White to obtain a material advantage by just what Christiansen played — 9...Bf7 10...Nc5 11...Nc6 12...Nc7 13...Na8. Alburt's novel plan was to dem-

onstrate that the a8 knight could not escape without White's making serious concessions. Once he captured it, the advantage in material would pass to Black.

On 13...d5, Christiansen opened lines with 14...c5 15...d4, hoping to set up a connection between his a8 knight and his other pieces. But he could not create a tactical lifeline with 16...Nc7 because 16...Bb5 would be strong. Thus, 17...Nb5 18...Kf1 Bb2 would put the white king in an exposed position.

Christiansen criticized himself for playing 17...Be3 and suggested that 17...Nc3 would have been more flexible, but whether this would have been a significant improvement is unclear.

He made a valiant attempt to obtain the equivalent of his a8 knight with 21...Bd3 (21...Qb4? 22...Qd6! Rb8 23...Nd5! produces too much counterplay for White) 22...Nc2 23...Rc3 Rb8 24...g4, but Alburt cleverly denied him the fruits of his labor with 24...Nb2! 25...Qc1 Bb3 26...Qb2 Qg4 27...Ng3 Bf1 28...Kf1. Christiansen was now stuck with a pawn-down endgame.

Losing another pawn with 29...Qc1 Rf8 (29...Qb4? permits 30...Nb5!) 30...Qc3 31...Re3 Nb4 only made matters worse for White because 32...Re5 invites 32...Rf2! 33...Kf2 Nd3, but 29...b5 Nc3 would have left Black in command.

Alburt's 46...Nd5!, threatening 47...Nf6 mate, ended all resistance in view of 47...Rd5 (47...Rd3 Rb4 48...Kf3 e4 costs White his rook) Rb4 48...Ke3 Kd5. Christiansen gave up.



Position after 24 g4

White		Black		White		Black	
1	g4	1	g4	25	Qc1	25	Qc1
2	g5	2	g5	26	Qb2	26	Qb2
3	g6	3	g6	27	Ng3	27	Ng3
4	g7	4	g7	28	Kf1	28	Kf1
5	g8	5	g8	29	Qc3	29	Qc3
6	g9	6	g9	30	Qd3	30	Qd3
7	g10	7	g10	31	Re3	31	Re3
8	g11	8	g11	32	Rb4	32	Rb4
9	g12	9	g12	33	Kf3	33	Kf3
10	g13	10	g13	34	Ke3	34	Ke3
11	g14	11	g14	35	Kd5	35	Kd5
12	g15	12	g15	36	Kc4	36	Kc4
13	g16	13	g16	37	Kb3	37	Kb3
14	g17	14	g17	38	Ka2	38	Ka2
15	g18	15	g18	39	Ka1	39	Ka1
16	g19	16	g19	40	Ka0	40	Ka0
17	g20	17	g20	41	Ka0	41	Ka0
18	g21	18	g21	42	Ka0	42	Ka0
19	g22	19	g22	43	Ka0	43	Ka0
20	g23	20	g23	44	Ka0	44	Ka0
21	g24	21	g24	45	Ka0	45	Ka0
22	g25	22	g25	46	Ka0	46	Ka0
23	g26	23	g26	47	Ka0	47	Ka0
24	g27	24	g27	48	Ka0	48	Ka0

BOOKS

TRUMP: Surviving at the Top

By Donald J. Trump with Charles Leberstein. Illustrated. 256 pages. \$21.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Floyd Norris

DONALD J. TRUMP, a man who remembers slights, writes that he considered calling this book "Everybody Flats a Winner" because "I sense a lot of jealousy and hostility from many people I do business with or see socially."

It turns out that Trump, whether a winner or a loser himself, has more than a few hates of his own. He dislikes the press in general, taking particular swipes at Forbes magazine, which was the first publication to make the case that Trump's empire was shaky, and at Garry Trudeau, whose "Doonesbury" comic strip has mocked Trump.

While he says he has no love for the press, he seems to delight in describing the ways he used reporters by getting them to write stories that damaged the financial reputation of those who were opposed to him in deal after deal.

Among the other objects of Trump's scorn in his second book, after his best seller, "The Art of the Deal," are Leona Helmsley, a "Jekyll-and-Hyde personality" on whom he says he was able to take "sweet revenge" by blocking a land deal, and the Rolling Stones, "a bunch of major jerks," who, he says, were envious of the attention the press gave to Trump when his marital difficulties were in the news.

Readers seeking juicy tidbits on Trump's well-publicized relationship with Maria Maples will be disappointed. She gets exactly one paragraph, in which she is described as a "beautiful young actress" who was not responsible for his separation from his wife, Ivana.

Trump devotes a chapter to his marital problems, but there is not a lot of insight about what went wrong. He expounds at length about how unhappy he was, having to go to all those society affairs.

When Trump decided that he wanted to end his marriage, he says, he was first surprised and then impressed that his wife succeeded in "portraying herself as the woman scorned and easily winning the public's sympathy."

But he is not about to let the reader think he was not in some way involved in her success. "Considering the example I'd set for her in what you might call image management, I would have been deeply disappointed in her if she had done anything else."

Regarding his financial problems, Trump's new book skims the surface at best. The details of how he cut a deal with the banks that let him stay out of bankruptcy court are nowhere to be found. But there are admissions of what he did wrong.

"I knew the real loser was the guy who overpaid," he writes. "And yet to a certain extent I got caught up in the buying frenzy myself — although even my critics must admit I wound up with some truly world-class assets."

Floyd Norris is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



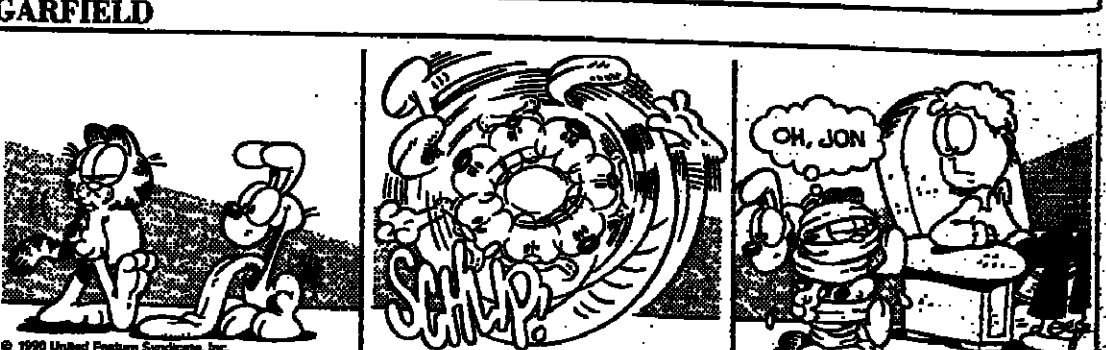
WIZARD of ID



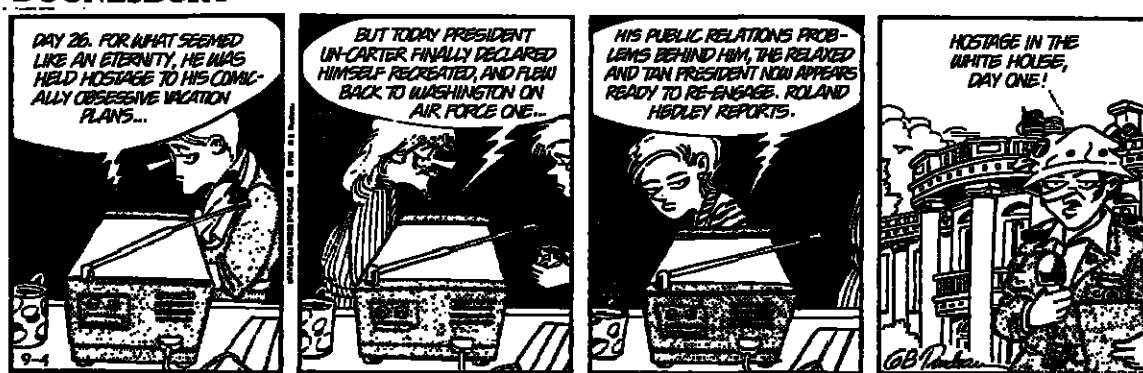
REX MORGAN



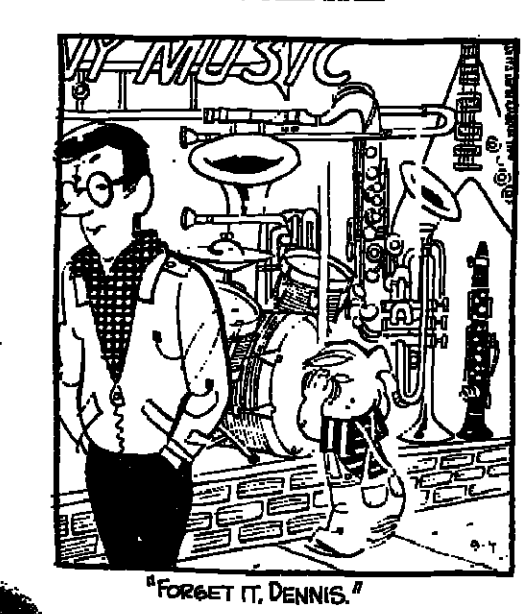
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



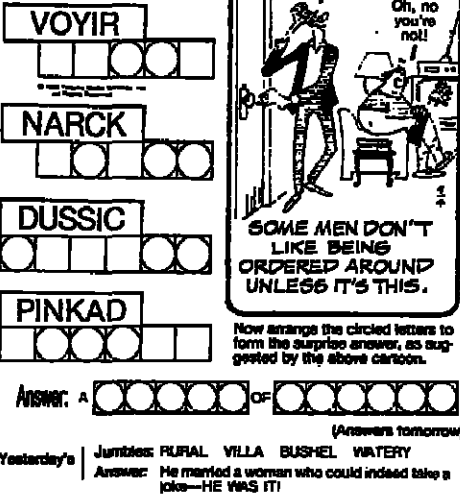
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each row, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's: JUMBLES: RUFAL VILLA BUSHIEL WATERY
Answer: He married a woman who could indeed take a joke—HE WAS IT!

